BOMBAY COURIER.

VOLUME XXXII.] SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1822. [NUMBER 1554.

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them in the Bombay Courier, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the Company, or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st September, 1792. JOHN MORRIS, Secretary.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the General Sale of the Honorable Company's WOOLLENS, METALS and OTHER STORES, will take place on Saturday the 15th of this month and continue for one week.

The sale each day will commence at noon.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. E. ELLIOT,
Dept. Warehouse-keeper in charge.

BOMBAY,
GENERAL SALE ROOM,
5th June 1822.

જાહીર-નામો

એવોજે-શરકાર-કંમપેનીનો-માલ-બનાત-તથા-ધાતુ-તથા-બીજી-જનશકે-તેની-વકરી-દર-મહીને-થાએકે-તે-વકરી-આય-મહીનામાં-તારીખ ૧૫ શનીશ્વરના-દને-બોટ-માશતરના-હાજીશ-મધે-કુથાડુ-કરાજ-કરી-વેચીશે *

મખતો-ખરીદ-કીધા-પકે-દન ૩ પકે મખતો-કવાલે-લેવો-મખતાનો-પટો-કરી-આપશે-તેનો-કરાર-મદાર-બોટ-માશતરના-હાજીશ-મધે-જજ-જોવો — તારીખ ૭ જુન-શન ૧૮૨૨ અંગરેજી *

શ્રી

મકીર મમ

કોબારે મર્વે હેબ્બીર તગીચે મ
કેયાચે વિઘડે વેગંપ રાયપગી
તાગીક ૧૮ મછે મપબ્લિગીક વે
ગમક્તર્ચે ઘમીબાત ઘિઈક

મદતા મેબ્યાપય તીપછીપબા
ંતપ તગીચામદતા ખાધીનઘ્યા
પ પ તગીચેઘ્યાચા મમ્મચ મ
ઘપ વેગમક્તપચે ઘમીબાંત ઘે
વીપ પાઘપ તાગીક ૭ જીપ
જપ ૧૮22 ઈંગ્રેજી

CEYLON

Government Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Ceylon Government to allow the general Export from the Island, of Cinnamon, in any Vessel and to any place whatsoever, belonging to States at Peace with His Majesty and subject to all Commercial treaties in existence with foreign Powers, provided the Cinnamon shall have been purchased from the Government Stores; and it is intended to hold public sales of that Article by Auction, on the first Monday of every month at the Export Ware-house (or any more convenient place, of which due notice will be given) at Colombo.

The first monthly sale will be held on the first Monday in December next, and the quantity which will be exposed for sale at each sale, will probably be about Fifty Thousand Pounds.

The Cinnamon will be assorted into three sorts, First, Second, and Third, and embaled in bales of One Hundred Pounds, and the lots put up will be of Five bales in a lot.

The article is to be paid for in ready money in the Currency of the Island or in Specie, which will be received at the current exchange of the day at Colombo.

The purchaser of each lot will be furnished with a License in duplicate, stating the quantity and quality of the Cinnamon, and certifying it was purchased from Government, and entitling the holder to export the Spice free of all duty—These licenses will be transferable and when the Article is to be shipped, the licenses are to be produced in duplicate to the Commissioner of Revenue, to be endorsed by him with the name of the Ship, and of the Port to which it is to be shipped from Colombo, which will be the only Port of the Island, whence shipments will be allowed.

The Exporter will deposit the duplicate of the License in the Custom House, retaining the original, to be produced, if required, at the Custom House in England.

Any Cinnamon exported or attempted to be exported without License will be confiscated, and the person exporting or attempting to export it, will be liable to a Fine of Three Hundred Rix Dollars for each pound.

The retail of Cinnamon in the Island will continue under the restrictions already enacted; as do all penalties aga nst the sale or possession of the same by persons not licensed.

By His Excellency's Command.
(Signed) JOHN RODNEY,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Colombo, 10th May 1822.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Farm of the Carraniah Passage Boat will be let by public Auction at the office of the Boat-Master on Saturday the 15th Instant.

The farm to be taken possession of, three days after purchase. Conditions of the Lease to be seen at my office.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
G. BARNES,
Boat Master.

BOMBAY
2h June 1822.

શ્રી-શેલાનનાં-શરકારની-જાહેર-ખબર

ખબર-હીંથી-આપીએચજે

શ્રી-શેલાનનાં-શરકારવાલાનાં-દીલમાં છે-જે-શેલાંતની-તજ-કરેક-બંદરે-અથવા-કરેક-વાંકાંણમાં-જે-ગાંમમાં-અંગરેજનાં-પાદશાહા-શાહે-શબા-હેએ-તાંહાં લકજવા-દેશે-પણ-એનો-કરાર-એજે-શેલાનનાં-શરકારમાંથી-ખરીદ-કરશેતો-લકજવા-દેશે—બીજુ-એ-બાબત-શેલાનનાં-શરકારનાં-દીલમાંછે-જે-દર-મહીને-પેહેલા-શોમવારે-એ-તજ-જાહેર-લીલાંકુ કરીને-શ્રી-કુલમબાનાં-જકરાપોરટ-વેરકોશનાં-હાજીશમાં-અથવા-બીજી-કરેક જોગવાજની-જગો-કુપર-એ-બાબત-પાકી-ખબર-આપીને-વેચશે *

પેકેલા-મહીનાંનુ-વેચાંણ-આવતી-દીજે મબર-મહીનાનાં-પેકેલા-શોમવારે-એનુ લીલાંકુ-શ્રુરુ-થશે—એ-લીલાંકુમાં-જહો-એક-આશરે-પચાશ-કુજાર-રતલનો-કુધાડો-કરીને-વેચશે *

એ-તજનાં-વડ-તરંણ-કરશે (અવલ-કુમ-શીમ) એ-વડમાં-એક-ગાંશડી-એકશો-રતલની-બાંધીને-કરશે-અને-એ-ગાંશડી-દર-લાટમાં-પાંચ-મુકશે *

એ-માલનાં-નાંણાં-રોકડાં-ગાંમ-ચલંણનાં-અથવા-તગડી-શ્રી-કુલમબાની-પીઠનાં-તે-દનનાં-ભાવ-પરમાંણે-લેશે *

એ-લાટનાં-ખરીદદારને-લખેલુ-કાગલ કુકમનામુ-અગર-લકશનશનુ-બે-કરી ને-આપશે-તે-કુકમનામામાં-એ-તજ-જાત-ની-એ-શરકાર-પાશેથી-ખરીદી-હોએ-તે-લખી-આપશે-તેથી-એ-માલ-ખરીદદારને-વાંકાંણ-કુપર-વગર-જકાતે-ચડાવા-દેશે—એ-માલ-ચડાવતી-વખતે-એનુ-કુકમનામુ-એક-બીજાને-આપ-લે-થશે—એ-બંધે-કુકમનામાનાં-કાગલો-રીવીનીકુનાં-કમીશનર-પાશે-જજને-દેખાડે-તારે-તે-ઘણી-વાંકાંણનુ-નાંમ-અથવા-જે-બંદર-લકજવાએ-તે-બંદરનુ-નાંમ-કુપર-લખી-આપેઆથી-શ્રી-કુલમબેથી-લકજવા-દેશે—એ-માલ-શ્રી કુલમબાનાંજ-બંદરથી-ચડાવા-દેશે *

એ-માલ-ચડાવનારે-એ-કુકમનામાનુ-બીજુ-કાગલ-તાંની-માંડવીમાં-અનામત આપે-અને-અશલ-કુકમનામુ-પોતાકી-પાશે-રાખે-કાંએજે-શ્રી-વીલાએતની-માંડવીમાં-દરકાર-પડેતો-દેખાડે *

કરેક-લોક-કરેક-જાતની-તજ-વગર-કુકમનામાથી-બાકાર-લકજવાને-ચડાવી અથવા-ચડાવતી-વખતે-પકડશેતો-તે-માલ-શરકાર-દાકલ-થશે-અને-તે-ઘણી પાશેથી-દર-રતલ-એકે-તરંણ-ા-રીશક દાલર-ગુનેગારી-લેશે *

એ-તજ-એ-ગાંમમાં-પરચુરણ-વેચવા શાકુ-એ-ગાંમનાં-બંદોબશત-પરમાંણે-વેચવુ-અને-વગર-કુકમનામા-વા-જેનાં-તાબામાં-હોએ-તેને-વેચેતો-તે-ઘણી-પાશેથી-દંડ-તથા-ગુનેગારી-કુપર-લખ્યા પરમાણે-લેશે *

શ્રી-કોલમબો-તા- ૧૦ મી-એપ્રે ૧૮૨૨

Passage to London.

THE

SWALLOW

FREE-TRADER,

Having her cargo engaged, will sail for the above Port, between the 20th and 25th instant, and has excellent accommodation for passengers

Apply to Captain ROSS the Commander, at the office of Messrs. FORBES and Co.

Bombay 4th June 1822.

A CARD.

THIS DAY.

ARE EXPOSED FOR SALE,

A FEW gentlemen's superfine round Hats, from *James Oliphant & Co.* at COOVERJEE RUTTONJEE'S Shop opposite to the Government House, lately imported per Ship Swallow.

Bombay 8th June 1822.

THIRD

BOMBAY LOTTERY,

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT

OF THE

TOWN-HALL

OF BOMBAY,

Established by Government.

SCHEME

OF THE

THIRD

Bombay Town-Hall *LOTTERY.*

1	Prize of	Rs.	100,000
1	Ditto of	"	30,000
1	Ditto of	"	20,000
2	Ditto of Rs.	10,000 .."	20,000
2	Ditto of "	5000 .."	10,000
4	Ditto of "	2000 .."	8,000
6	Ditto of "	1000 .."	6,000
12	Ditto of "	500 .."	6,000
400	Ditto of "	125 .."	50,000
429	Prizes	Rs.	250,000
2071	Blanks		

2500 Tickets at 100 Rs. each

1st.—A Deduction of 6 per Cent will be made from all the Prizes for the Improvement of the Town Hall and the Expenses of the Lottery.

2d.—Prizes will be paid at the General Treasury, subject to the deduction specified in the foregoing article, thirty days after the Drawing shall have been completed.

3d.—The 400 Numbers first drawn from the Number Wheel, will be intitled to the 400 Prizes of 125 Rupees each

4th.—The Prize of 30,000 Rupees to be the 100th drawn Ticket on the 5th day's drawing and that of 100,000 Rs the same on the 6th day's drawing

5th The Drawing will commence on the 25th May next, and be continued on the following days.—

2d Day's Drawing on 8th June.
3d Do..... 11th Do.
4th Do..... 13th Do.
5th Do..... 15th Do.
6th Do..... 17th Do.

The second day's Drawing of the above Lottery will commence in the Theatre at ten o'clock THIS MORNING.

☞ Tickets are for Sale at the Office of Messrs. Shoolbred Malcolm & Co at Rs 118 each.

Bombay. 8th *June* 1822.

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL SELL,

BY

PUBLIC AUCTION

This Day the 8th Instant.

A QUANTITY of Plate and Plated ware: Sundry articles of Household Furniture &c. to close various accounts.

Bombay, 1st *June* 1822.

KEMPT AND Co.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

On WEDNESDAY the 12th and Thursday the 13th Instant,

AN INVOICE

OF

FRENCH

HABERDASHERY, PERFUMERY

&c.

IMPORTED ON THE

...ILSFORD,

...TAIN SPRING,

...NSISTING OF

...cial Flowers, Perfumery ...ench Lace, Haberdash... and silk Shoes, Clocks and Watches, Jewellery, Fans, Combs, silk Stockings, &c. &c.

The sale will commence each day at 11 o'clock The articles will be on view from Monday 10th instant.

Bombay, 8th *June* 1822.

VALUABLE *BOOKS* AND INSTRUMENTS.

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

On TUESDAY the 18th of June next

AND SUCCEEDING DAYS,

THE LIBRARY OF

CLAUDIUS JAMES RICH, Esq.

LATE RESIDENT AT BAGDAD.

CONTAINING a valuable collection of History, Travels, Greek and Roman Classics, Dictionaries and Grammars, and the most esteemed works, Astronomical, Mathematical and Military.

Also, if not previously sold by private bargain, Astronomical, Mathematical and Surveying Instruments, made by the most esteemed Mathematical Instrument makers in Great Britain and France.

N. B. Catalogues may be had by applying to Messrs. KEMPT and Co.

Bombay 8th *June* 1822.

KEMPT AND Co.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

AT THE HOUSE SITUATE AT THE CORNER

OF

NISBETT LANE,

ON THE BYCULLA ROAD,

NEARLY OPPOSITE

HUNTLY LODGE,

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th Instant,

AND THE FOLLOWING DAYS.

A VALUABLE Assortment of Household Furniture, consisting of Plate, and Plated Ware, Glass and Queens Ware, Fashionable Couches, Chairs, Tables, Carpets: Wines &c. &c. &c.

ALSO

A handsome Bengal built Chariot nearly new, a neat Barouchette in the best possible order, and a capital Buggy and Horse.

Catalogues will be published.

N. B.—The Sale will commence each day at 11 o'clock.

Bombay, 8th *June* 1822.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

On MONDAY next the 10th instant,

AT THEIR ROOMS

IN MEADOW STREET.

SUNDRY articles of Household Furniture, Glass, Queens, and China Ware &c. &c.

At 12 o'clock will put up for sale several Saddle Horses &c. &c.

Bombay 7th June, 1822.

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION,

By Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons.

A Good Toned Violoncello, in a case; with a collection of Music adapted for that Instrument; the property of a Gentleman leaving the Presidency.

Bombay 5th June 1822.

New Maps of India.

MR. ANDERSON has lately received per Ship Swallow, New Maps of India of the latest date in Rollers and several other Maps in Cases, and a large Map of India.

Bombay 8th June 1822.

TO BE SOLD,

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

ON THE 22D JUNE INSTANT,

AT 4 o'CLOCK IN THE

Afternoon, in Town,

AT THE

PREMISES BELONGING

TO THE

ESTATE OF THE LATE

MR. LUIS BARRETTO,

OPPOSITE TO MR. GAMA'S

MEDICAL REPOSITORY

IN MEADOW STREET.

AN upper Roomed Messuage or Tenement No. 35 with all buildings, stable, &c. thereto belonging, and occupied for an office by the late MR. ROZARIO de QUADROS.

Another upper roomed messuage or Tenement next to the above, No. 36, with all the buildings, offices, & appurtenances thereto belonging, & in which at present is living Mr. Reginald de Noronha.

The Houses may be seen at any time previous the day of the Sale, on application to Sir Roger de Faria & Co. where further particulars relating to the Sale of the Houses may be learned; also the conditions to be made known at the time of the sale.

Bombay, 1st *June* 1822.

જાહેર·લીલાંકુ·ફરીને·વેચશે

તારીખ ૨૨ મી·જુન·આમ્બે·મહીનાં નીમ્બે·બપોરનાં·ફલાક ૪ નાં·મરનાર· મીશતર·લુહશ·બરેતોનાં· મીલકતોમાં નાં·ઘેરેરો·શ્રી·ફોટમાં·મીડોશ·જશદરી ટમાં· મીશતર·ગામાનાં·દવાખાનાં·આગલ ચ્છે·તે·ઉપર·લખેલા·ઘેરેરો·તેજ·જગા· કુપર·વેચશે *

માલનુ·ઘેરેર·એફ·નંબર ૩૫ નુ·તબેલા·તથા· ·ફંડ·એ·ઘેરેર·શાહે·બાંધેલુછે·શાહે·જે·રીતે·ફમણીછે·તે·રીતેજ· વેચશે·તથા·ફેમાં·આગલ·મરનાર·રોજાર દે·ફુઆદરોશ·ની·ફાસ્ટીશન્ફતી—બીજુ· માલનુ·ઘેરેર·એફ·નેંબર ૩૬ નુ·તબેલા તથા·ફાસ્ટીશો·શાહે·તથા·એ·ઘેરેર·કુપર·લખેલા·ઘેરેર·ની·પાશેછે·અને·ફેમાં·ફમણાં·રીજનાલ·દે·નુરંતઓ·રહેછે·તેબી· વેચશે—એ·ઘેરેરો·જે·ઘણીને·જોવાં·હો એ·તે·ઘણીઓએ·એ·વેચાણનાં·દીનની અગાકુ·ફરએફ·દારે·તથા·ફરએફ·વખ તે·શરરાજર·દે·ફેરીઆ·તથા· કુંપની ને·મલેઆથી·દેખાડશે·તથા·એનાં·વેચાં ણની·જોલી·તથા·વગત·વાર· વેચતી· વખતે·જાણ·ફરશે *

તા· ૧ લી·જુન ૧૮૨૨

FOR SALE

AT No. 9 MILITARY SQUARE,

CLARET from *Paxton & Marjoribanks* in half chests. A few Dozens Rum Shrub. Imported by the H. C. Ship DUKE OF YORK.

Apply to MR. DALLAS Purser, or to JEHANGEER & NOWROJEE NASSERVANJEE.

Bombay 8th June 1822.

WANTED.

For H. M. 47th Regiment

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY POUNDS STERLING, for which Bills will be drawn on the Regimental Agents *Messrs. Greenwood Cox & Co. London*, at thirty days after sight. Tenders for the same to be sent to R MITTON Esq. Paymaster of the Regiment at Poona on or before the 29th Instant.

Poona 3d June 1822.

FOR FREIGHT

TO CHINA,

FOR OPIUM ONLY,

THE WELL KNOWN

AND FAST SAILING SHIP

GLORIOSO,

CAPTAIN JOHN PATERSON,

WILL sail immediately after the approaching Company's Sale, provided a sufficient quantity shall offer at that time.

For further particulars apply to the Owners, *Messrs. Roger D' Faria & Co.*

Bombay 15th *May* 1822.

LALLA FAQUIRA

HAS FOR SALE

At the Godowns

IN NISBET LANE,

FOR READY MONEY,

A FEW CHESTS

OF

NEW

HYSON TEA.

		Rupees
WHOLE Chests ..	*per Chest*	100
Half ditto	*ditto*	50
Quarter ditto	*ditto*	25
Retail	*per lb.*	1 2

SUPERIOR

BLACK TEA,

In Boxes of 28lbs. Net.....	*per Box*	50
Ditto do. do. 15lbs. do....	*ditto*	25
Sugar Candy 1st sort in half Tubs.....	*per ½ Tub*	11

ALSO

WINES

AND

LIQUORS,

Hodgson's Pale Ale.....	*per doz.*	10
London Particular Madeira Wine.....	*ditto*	15
London Market ditto....	*ditto*	13
Jamaica Rum.....	*ditto*	12
Cognac Brandy.....	*ditto*	18
Hollands Gin.....	*ditto*	15

Bombay 26th January 1822.

New Publications.

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION.

MR. ANDERSON has received by the recent arrivals from England the following New Publications viz. The Pirate by Sir Walter Scott, Byron's Doge of Venice, Brande's Manual Chemistry, Don Juan by Lord Byron, 3. 4. and 5th. Cantos, Lady Harvey's letters, Lady Morgan's Italy, Lawrence on the Chest, the Lives of Eminent Scotsmen, Bowell's Missionary, Cook's Oracle, Hayter's Perspective, Sir Wm. Jones's Poems, Mill's History of India, Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary, Lindsay's Dramas, Nightingale's Religious Ceremonies, Maver's Philipine Islands, The East India Directory for 1822, La Belle Assemblee, The New Literary Magazine, Ackerman's Repository of Arts and Sciences, Burton's Anatomy, James's Naval History and atlas, Sale's Koran, Prior's Voyage, Sterne's Works, Turner's Tour in the Levant, Williamson's Vade Mecum, Tom Jones, Pope's Poetical Works, Arabian Nights, Klopstock's Messiah, Wraxall's Own time, Mills on Political Economy, Spence's Anecdotes, Hayle's Poems and Plays, and with various other New Publications.

Bombay 8th June 1822.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY FROM MADAME VENABLES, CAVENDISH SQUARE.

Messrs. BAXTER & Co

HAVE the pleasure to inform the Ladies of the settlement that they will expose a choice assortment of the newest fashions of Caps, Hats, Bonnets, Dresses, Pelisses &c. &c. &c soon as landed from the Medina.

Bombay 8th June, 1822

Medical Dispensary.

MR. GAMA conformably to his promise in his last Advertisemcnt, that he would embrace the earliest moment to acquaint his friends and the public of the receipt of his then daily expected supplies; has now the honor in redemption of his pledge to inform the gentlemen and the public in general, that he has just received his investment in the highest condition by the Swallow and that it consists of a most extensive variety of Drugs, Chemical compositions &c. of the very best quality viz.

Soda powder in large, and small bottles, Siedlets Salts, Cheltenham Salts, refined Epsom Salts, Glauber Salts, salt of Bark, salt of Wormwood, cold Drawn Castor Oil, Ess. Peppermint, Ess. Penny royal, Ess. Camomile, Ess. of Cellery for Soups, Spt. de Melesse, Russia Oil, Macassar Oil, Prince's Dye, Prince's Tincture for Tooth ache, Prince's Cherry Paste, Prince's Cherry Lotion, Gouland's Lotion, Ruspini's Tincture, and powder, Permanent Ink, Blaine's Distemper powder, and mange Ointment, Preserved Tamarinds, Ching's Worm Losenges, refined Liquorice, Rose Pomatum, Tooth brushes, Flesh brushes, Richly cut gold and silver Cap Bottles for scents, Ess. Mustard, Pomade Divine, Opodeldoc, Soothing Syrup, Roache's Embrocation, Anodyne Necklaces, Sovereign Oint., Arrow Root, Tapioca, Aromatic Vinegar, Brandy Bitters, Eau de Luce, Balm of Gilead Huile antique, Dalby's Carminative, Calomel, James's Powder, Tartar Emetic, Ipecacuanna, Jalap, Rhubarb, Magnesia, Henry's Calcined Magnesia, Manna, Cream Tartar, Æther, Sweet Spirit Nitre, Balsam Capivi, Hoffman's Anodyne Spt., Spt. Amnonia, Sal Volatile, Friar's Balsam, Goulard's Extracts, Sugar of Lead, White Vitriol, red and white Precipitate, Corosive Sublimate, Martial Flowers, Rosemary, Lunar Caustic, Spt. Hartshorn, Nitric, Sulphuric, Muriatic, and Oxalic Acids, Citric Acid, Camomile Flowers, Carraway seeds, Starch, Cubebs, Cusparia, Sarsaparilla, Sarsafras, Iceland Moss, Tucelago, contraerva, Valerian, Snake root, Sima ula, Gentian, Scamony, Basilic and Savin powder, Dover's powder, Castile Soap, Sprem Cæti, Spt. Lavender, Digitalis, Lint, Saffron, Prussian Blue, Spt. Turpentine, Linseed Oil, Almond Oil, Aromatic Confection, confection of Roses, Quassia, Mizerion, Juniper Berries, Rhatany Root, Ess. Ginger, Peppermint Lozenges, Paregoric Lozenges, Tolu Lozenges, Bath Lozenges, Ipecacuanna Lozenges, Lemon and Orange Lozenges, Vancover's Cement, Castoreum, Ambergrease, Corn Plaster, Spanish Flies, Blistering Plaster, and all sorts of Plasters, Trapes and silk bags, Anderson's Pills, Oil Peppert., Oil Aniseed, Oil Rosemary, Oil Rhodeum, Oil Carraway, Oil of Cloves, Oil Cinnamon, Oil Cajaputy, Oil Lavender, Oil Jumper, Coley's Chemical Cream, Balsam of Honey, Balsam Liquorice, Norris fever Drops, Balsam of Quito, Ess. Horseradish, Extracts of all sorts, Tinctures of all sorts, Salves of all sorts, Glass Marble, and Wedgewood Mortars and Pestles, Retorts and Receivers, Minium, and all gradation Measures, Glass Urinals, Mahogony Elastic Boxes for Infants and Aduults, Mahogany Biddets, Bed Pans, Bougies, Folding flap Dispensaries complete, Sets of cut Bottles for Medicine Chests, Horse Syrings, large and small Scales and Weights, Stopped Bottles of sizes, common assorted Phyals, Bleeding Lancets, Patent and other Fleams, Drenching Horns, Lavement Machines, Seringes of sorts and for all purposes, Mudge's Inhalers, Glass Funnels, Nipple shells, and shields, Spatulas, Gally Pots, Cupping Glasses, Veterinary Instruments, White's Farrieries, Plates, Medical Guides &c. &c.

Bombay 8th June 1822.

A CARD.

IF DAVID MORRIS, a Native of New York, some time on board the Ship GLORIOSO, and lately belonging to the 11th Company of Royal Marines on board some of His Majesty's Ships in India, will apply to *Jehangheer* and *Nowrojee Nusservanjee*, Parsee Merchants of this place, he will hear of something to his advantage.

Any person who can give such accounts of the above DAVID MORRIS as may lead to a discovery of him, will do an act of kindness to his distressed relations.

Bombay 8th June 1822.

Advertisement.

PURSUANT to a Decree on the Equity Side of the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, bearing date the 17th day of March 1822, made in a cause wherein JAMSETJEE BOMANJEE, HORMASJEE BOMANJEE, RUTTONJEE BOMANJEE, and NOWROJEE JAMSETJEE and JEVANVOW widow, Executors and Executrix of the last will and testament of PESTONJEE BOMANJEE, late of Bombay, Parsee Merchant, deceased, on behalf of themselves and all other the Creditors of HUGH GEORGE MACKLIN, deceased, who shall come in and contribute to the expenses of this suit, are the Complainants, and RODNEY KEMPT, Administrator of the estate and effects of HUGH GEORGE MACKLIN, Esquire, deceased, is the Defendant, the creditors of the said HUGH GEORGE MACKLIN, late of Bombay in the East Indies, Esquire, deceased, the intestate in the said Decree named, who died on or about the 29th day of September 1819, are to come by themselves or their Solicitors on or before the first day of June 1823, and prove their debts before the Master of this Honorable Court, at his Chambers, in Rampart Row, at Bombay aforesaid, or, in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded the benefit of the said Decree.

W. FENWICK,
Plaintiffs' Solicitor.

Bombay 17th April 1822.

જાહેર ખબર

મરનાર પારશી પેશતનજી ખમંનજી શ્રી ચુંબઇનો રેહેવાશી તથા વેપારી હતો તેનાં નીલનાં વકીલ લોકો નાંમે જે મશેદજી ખમંનજી તથા હોરમજજી ખમંનજી તથા રતનજી ખમંનજી તથા નવરોજજી જંમશેદજી તથા એ મરનાર ની ઘણી ખાણી નાંમે જીવંત વહુ એ શરવે લોકો એ પોતાની વતી તથા મરનાર કુંવારજ મેકલીનનાં માંગણારાઓની વતી એ મરનાર મેકલીનનો વકીલ નાંમે રાડની ફ્રેમપટ કુપર પરીખાદી શ્રી ચુંબઇનાં હુંનરાબલ રીકારડર ફોરટ મધે ઇકુઇટી શાખડમાં ફીદીછે તથા એ રાડની ફ્રેમ પટ એ મરનારનો વકીલ જવાપ કરના રોછે એ કજીઆમાં શ્રી ચુંબઇનાં હુંનરા બલ રીકારડર શાહેબનાં ફોરટ મધેથી તારીખ ૧૭ મી માર્ચ ૧૮૨૧ ને દીને દીકરી થઇછે બાબત એજે એ મરનાર મેકલીન હીનકુરાતાનમાંબગર વીલ કરીને તારીખ ૨૯ મી શપટેમબર ૧૮૧૯ ને દીને મરીગીઓછે તે વાશતે એ મરનારનાં માંગણારા શરવે લોકોએ પોતે અગર પોતાના વકીલ લોકોએ તા ૧ જુન શંને ૧૮૨૩ શુધી ફોરટનાં આશતર ની કારીશ રાંમપાટ રોમાંછે તાંહાં જઇને પોતાનુ લેકેશ શાખત કરે કદાચ ન કી કરશેતો એ દીકરીનાં કુકમનામાંથી કુર રેહેશે—તા ૧૭ મી આપરેલ ૧૮૨૨

Advertisement.

APPLICATION hath been made to the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits of Lieutenant HENRY SIMON LE BLANC, late in the military service of the Hon'ble East India Company, on this Establishment, deceased, may be granted to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (Mr. RICHARD WOODHOUSE)

Bombay 25th May 1822.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION hath been made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits of WILLIAM THORNTON, late a Sub-Conductor in the Military service of the Hon'ble East India Company, on this Establishment, deceased, may be granted to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (Mr. RICHARD WOODHOUSE).

Bombay, 25th May 1822

Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration, of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits of Mr. BENJAMIN COLLIER, late a Pensioner on this Establishment, deceased, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (Mr. RICHARD WOODHOUSE), all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.

Bombay 25th May 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 27th May 1822.

By The Honorable the Governor in Council,

ASSISTANT Surgeon Bell having commenced his duties as Vaccinator in the Conkan Division, all existing appointments for vaccination within the limits of that division, which are not otherwise excepted, will cease on and from the last day of next month, agreeably to the 34th clause of the Regulation of the 20th of October last.

Bombay Castle 29th May, 1822.

Captain R. W. Gillum, of the 2d Battalion, 11th Regiment N. I. is allowed to proceed to China and eventually to Europe for the recovery of his health.

Ensign Thomas Candy, of the 2d Battalion, 10th Regiment N. I. is appointed Interpreter in Hindoostanee and Quarter Master to that Battalion from the 1st June.

The command of the District of Candeish having devolved on Major Durand, during the absence of Lieut. Col. Cunningham on his private affairs, he is confirmed in temporary charge of that district, until the return of the latter Officer.

An Adjutant is allowed to the detachment of the 2d Battalion, 6th Regiment N. I., doing duty at Kairah, and the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, confirms Lieut. Col. Mackonochie's appointment, on the 15th Instant, of Lieut. C. Johnson to that situation.

Bombay Castle 31st May, 1822

Lieut. Col. Mackonochie, is appointed President of the standing Committee of Survey.

Apprentice Henry Yates, attached to the Hospital of the Bombay Regiment, is promoted to Assistant Apothecary on the full rate of pay authorized by the 1st Article of the 6th Section of the Medical Regulations.

Cosme S. de Souza, attached to the Hospital of the depôt at Colaba, appointed by His Excellency the Commander in Chief a temporary Assistant Apothecary and Steward in one person on the 1st September 1821, is confirmed in that rank on the full rate of pay according to the abovementioned regulations.

These appointments are to have effect from the 15th Instant.

Bombay Castle 4th June, 1822.

Capt. Elder, of the Bombay European Regiment, Barrack Master at the Presidency, is permitted to return to his Regimental duties until further orders.

Capt. Morison is appointed to act for Capt. Elder as Barrack Master at the presidency.

Authentic information having been received of the death in England of Lieutenant General James Kerr on 14th November 1821, and of the retirement of Lieutenant Colonel W. L. Carpenter on 3d January 1821;

Resolved, that the undermentioned alterations and promotions be made in consequence, viz.

Infantry.

ADJUSTMENT OF RANK.

Lieutenant Colonel William Carpenter, having resigned on the 3d January 1821, prior to his promotion on the 4th July 1821, his Commission of Lieutenant Colonel to be cancelled, and Lieutenant Colonel K. Egan, to take rank vice Leighton, appointed Lieutenant Colonel Commandant,---Date of rank 14th July 1821.

PROMOTIONS.

Senior Colonel of a Regiment Lieutenant General Henry Oakes, to be placed upon the Senior List, agreeably to the Regulations, vice Lieut. General James Kerr, deceased,---15th November 1821.

Senior Lieutenant Colonel J. Smith, to be Lieut. Colonel Commandant of a Regiment of Infantry, vice Oakes placed on the Senior List,---15th November 1821.

Senior Major in the Army E. W. Shuldham, to be Lieutenant Colonel vice Smith,---15th November 1821.

Senior Major in the Army M. Williams, to be Lieutenant Colonel vice Imlack, deceased,---9th April 1821.

Third Regiment Native Infantry.

ADJUSTMENT OF RANK.

Major J. Stewart, (deceased) Captain W. Spiller, and Lieutenant Windham Maunsell, to take rank vice Carpenter retired,---4th January 1821.

Sixth Regiment Native Infantry.

PROMOTIONS.

Senior Captain Archbald Robertson, to be Major, Lieut. James G. Richards, to be Capt. and Ensign Charles Frewin Laurie, to be Lieutenant, vice Williams promoted,---9th April 1822.

Seventh Regiment Native Infantry.

PROMOTIONS.

Senior Captain Thomas Burford to be Major, Brevet Captain and Lieutenant Andrew Hare, to be Captain, vice Shuldham, promoted,---15th November 1821.

ADJUSTMENT OF RANK.

Lieutenant George William Oakes, to take rank vice Hare promoted,-- 15th November 1821.

PROMOTION.

Ensign A. R. Wilson, to be Lieutenant vice Parker, deceased,---4th December 1821.

Eleventh Regiment Native Infantry.

ADJUSTMENT OF RANK.

Major G. B. Brooks, Captain W. Black, Lieut. Joseph Hale, to take rank vice Egan promoted,---4th July 1821.

Lieutenant John Beck, to take rank vice Campbell, deceased,---1st March 1822.

Mr. Robert Farquhar having reported his arrival at Bombay on board the Licensed Ship Swallow, on the 30th ultimo; and produced the certificate of his appointment as a Cadet on this Establishment, is admitted as such and promoted to Ensign; the date of his rank to be settled hereafter.

The Military Department of the Government has been annexed to the charge of the Chief Secretary from the 1st of this month.

Bombay Castle, 5th June 1822.

The circumstance of Native Women, lawfully married to European Soldiers, being allowed no provision by the existing Regulations on the death of their husbands, having been brought to the notice of Government, the Honorable the Governor in Council has resolved to admit such Native Women to the benefit of the Pension Establishment, on the same terms they would be entitled to, if married to Native Soldiers.

Bombay Castle 7th June 1822.

Information having been received of the death of Lieutenant Col. Barclay of the 1st Regiment of Cavalry, on board the ship Castlereagh on the 18th of April, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council directs that the following promotions take place.

Infantry

Senior Major in the army George Midford to be Lieut. Colonel vice Barclay deceased,—Date of Rank 19th April 1822.

11th Regiment N. I.

Senior Captain Peter Lodwick to be Major, Lieut. Edward F. Hamilton to be Captain, and Ensign John Attenburrow to be Lieut. in succession to Midford promoted,—Date of Rank 19th April 1822.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council, in announcing this lamented casualty, considers it due to the memory of an old and meritorious officer to record the sense he entertains of his merits, and of the loss which the service has, in consequence, sustained, after an uninterrupted career in it of thirty years; during which Lieut. Col. Barclay was ever distinguished for zeal, activity and professional gallantry, until reluctantly compelled to relinquish the command of the Troops in Kattywar by severe ill health, which terminated in death, and has deprived the public of an officer warmly attached to his profession, and anxiously disposed to uphold the reputation of the Corps he commanded, and of the Army to which he belonged.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
F. WARDEN;
Chief Secretary.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

29th May, 1822.

MR. Thomas Barnard, to be Fourth Judge of the Court of Sudder Adawlut and Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut.

Mr. John Kentish, to be Judge and Criminal Judge at Broach.

Mr. William Stubbs, to be first Register to the Court of Adawlut at Surat.

Mr. Charles Norris, to act as President of the Regulation Committee.

Mr. James Farish, to continue to officiate as Secretary to Government in the Territorial and Commercial Departments.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, 8TH JUNE 1822.

On Tuesday morning the Honorable Company's ship Macqueen, Capt. James Walker, arrived here. She left England the 25th January, St. Helena the 13th April, and Johanna the 18th May.

Passengers: Capt. Geo. Walker and Lieut. Dominicetti, of the H. C. Marine; Lieut. Saunders 8th N. I.; Lieut. Doveton; Mr. Thos. Maughan; Mr. Chas. Tozer; Mr. J. M. Ardlie; Mr. P. Byrnes; Mr. Wm. Cummings; and a detachment of H. M. 20th Regiment of foot.

The Macqueen spoke with the H. C. ships Kellie Castle and Charles Grant from China, to the Eastward of the Cape, on the 8th May. At Johanna she fell in with the ship Lord Castlereagh, Captain F. Briggs, returning to Bombay, to refit, in consequence of heavy damage sustained in a severe gale off the Cape, during which she was compelled to throw overboard a considerable part of her cargo, and received so much injury that the prosecution of her voyage became impossible.

This ship made the land off Algoa Bay on the 27th April, when a gale of wind commenced from the N. W. attended with a very high sea, causing her to strain and labor considerably, and to make much water. The pumps became choked with pepper on the 30th, and it became necessary in consequence to throw overboard 290 Bags of Pepper &c to get at the pump-well. The pumps were kept constantly going, but the gale continuing with increased force and a heavy sea, and the ship not lying well to, she opened all the seams of her upper decks and topsides, and continued in this perilous state until the 3d May, at which time the water had increased to 4 feet, the people were all completely knocked up, the masts and rigging much injured, and there being no probability of her getting round the Cape in the state she was, she was kept before the wind to prevent her foundering. The gale lasted till the 5th May; when the weather moderated, and the ship was pumped out; & afterwards in fine weather she made only 12 inches water in the 24 hours.

We are extremely sorry to learn that Lieut. Col. Barclay of the 1st Light Cavalry, died on board the Lord Castlereagh on the 18th April in 30° South Latitude.

The free traders Ogle Castle and Sarah, from this port, had arrived at St. Helena; the latter on the 4th April, the former a few days previously: all well on board both ships we believe.

The Hon'ble Company's ship Orwell had reached St. Helena some days before the Macqueen left that island; and the people of Johanna said that the Medina had passed that place for Bombay two days before the Macqueen went in there. The arrival of these two ships, therefore, as well as that of the H. C. ships Buckinghamshire and Castle Huntley, may be expected daily.

Since writing the foregoing, the ship Medina has anchored in the harbour. Her report states her to have left Plymouth the 25th January, and Johanna the 16th May.

Passengers, Captain Durant, and Mr. Stewart.

The rain has fallen freely but not violently during the latter part of this week; the setting in the Monsoon this year has been unusually mild.

BOMBAY ADJOURNED SESSIONS.

Rex. v. W. B. Hockley Esq.

On Saturday, Mr. Ayrton continued his defence of Mr. Hockley; and in an admirable speech of nearly four hours, commented with great force and point on the improbabilities and contradictions in the story and evidence of the witnesses for the prosecution; concluding with a very masterly explanation of the circumstances which seemed to press hardest on the defendant. The remainder of the day and greater part of Monday were employed in the examination of the defendant's witnesses. The Advocate General commenced his reply about 3 o'clock on Monday and commented for above two hours on the defence and the evidence in support of it. He concluded his reply on Tuesday at one o'clock, when the Court adjourned. On Wednesday, the Hon'ble the Recorder commenced his charge to the jury. His Lordship recapitulated very minutely the whole evidence to the jury, directing their attention as he went along to the most remarkable features of the charges and defence. We regret that it is utterly impossible for us to follow his Lordship thro' a comprehensive and able speech of 9 hours, or to give any detailed report in the narrow compass of a newspaper, of a trial which has occupied thirteen days. The jury retired at 7 in the evening, and at about a quarter after 10 o'clock returned a verdict of NOT GUILTY. The Advocate General then stated, that it was not his intention to proceed with the 2d information he had filed against the defendant. The Recorder having thanked the jury for the very great attention they had paid, and the patience with which they had listened to this important case, the Sessions were dissolved.

ARRIVALS.—J. Hancock; Pioneers.
Lieut. J. Saunders, 8th N. I.
Lieut. H. Spencer, 3d Regt. N. I.
Cadet Thomas Maughan.
Lieut. H. B. Doveton 2d Bat. Light Cavalry.
Assistant Surgeon Burnes, Artillery.
Ensign W. Newhouse, 2d | 14th B. N. I.
Cornet Peyton, 3d Light Cavalry.
DEPARTURES.—Lieut. E. Wilkins, 1st | 1st or Gr. Regiment.
Assistant Surgeon Joseph Glen, Civil Station.
Lieut. Graham Lloyd, 4th Regt.
Lieut. F. B. Fortune, 2d | 6th Regt.
Captain E. M. Wood, 1st | 7th Regt.
Lieut. E. Wilkins, 1st | 1st or Gr. Regt.
Capt. R. W. Gillum 2d | 11th Regt.
Lieut. J. Rankin 12th R.

Nautical Chronicle AND *NAVAL REPORT.*

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—June 3d Arab Ship Antelope, Naqudah Mahomed Ally, from Muscat 24th May.
4th H. C. Ship Macqueen, Capt. James Walker, from St. Helena 13th April, and a few hours at Johanna on the 18th May.
Passengers per Ship Macqueen, see our preceding Volume.

DEPARTURES.—June 2d. Ship Hadlow, (Free Trader) Captain John Craigie, to London.
Ditto, Ship Lullemany, Captain R. S. Carter, to China.
5th, Ship Ann, Capt. William Allen to China.
Do. Ship Georgiana, Capt. R. Babcock, to Calcutta.
6th, H. C. Ship Berwickshire, Capt. John Shepherd, to China.
Do, Ship Bombay Castle, Capt. Charles Hutchison, to China.

Passengers by Ship Georgiana

Mrs. Babcock, Capt. John Ardlie,—Lieut. J. W, Murray, 4th Light Dragoons,—Lieut. W. H. Smith, 47th Regt.

Passenger by Ship Berwickshire

Capt. R. W. Gillum, 11th Regt.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—May 18th, Ship John Munro, H. G. Green, from Rangoon 6th April.
Do. Ship Reliance, M. Pike, from Tellicherry 5th, and Calicut 6th May.
Do. Cutter Gertruyda, S. R. Lassa, from Eatamookooloo 10th May.
20th, His Majesty's Colonial Brig Wellington, Captain M. Trowyen, from Colombo 16th May.
24th, Ship Wellington, George Maxwell, from Batavia 21st April, and Cavelong 23d May.
DEPARTURES.—May 17th, Ship La Belle Alliance Wm. Rolfe, for Calcutta.
18th Ship Edward Strettell, Wm. Balston, for Masulipatam and Vizagapatam.
21st, H. C. Cruizer Meriton, Captain W. Maxfield, on a Cruize.
23d, Ship David Clarke, Charles Miller, for Calcutta.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS.

H. M. Colonial Brig Wellington, Capt. M. Trowyen.
H. C. Ship Thomas Coutts, Captain Alexander Christie.
H. C. Ship William Fairlie, Captain K. Smith.
Ship Portsea, E. Worthington.
Ship Eliza, B. S. Woodhead.
Ship Bombay Merchant, J. Hill.
Ship Mary, G. H. Boyd.
Ship John Munro, H. G. Greene.
Ship Reliance, M. Pike.
Ship Wellington, George Maxwell.
Brig Catherine, A. B. Benoist.
Brig Lion, T. W. Stunt.
Brig Anna Laura, T. Smith.
Cutter Gertruyda, S. R. Lassa.
Schooner Highland Lass, C. W. Eaton.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—May 10 John Shore J. Sutherland from Rangoon April 13.
May 11 Mary J. Killwick from Trincomalie April 29.
May 12 Mellish R. Ford from London Jan, 4 12 Duke of Lancaster J. Davies from Liverpool Dec. 26.
May 14 Sultan B. Rogers fromBombay April 14 Curlew R. G. Dunlop from Bombay April 13 16th Florida, S. Quiney from Boston 28d Dec.
Do. Lady Kennaway, C. Beach from London 25th Nov.

Passengers per Mellish, *from London to Calcutta.*—Mr. C. B. Hoare, Assistant Surgeon; Messrs. G. M. Sherer, and W. C. Ormsby, Cadets; Messrs. D. Ross, F. Thompson, and G. Buller Free Mariners. From *Madras.*—Mr. F. Stephenson of the Ship Henry Poocher.

Passengers per Duke of Lancaster, *from Madras to Calcutta.*—Reverend Mr. G. Erskine, Lieut. J. H. Winboth, Madras N. I.

Passengers per SULTAN, *from Bombay to Calcutta.*—Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Rogers, Captains Hamilton and Pringle, of the Bengal Army. *From the Persian Gulph.*—Captains Hay and Hodges, and Mr. Burchert, of the Country Service: Hajee Hussen, Persian Merchant.

Passengers per CURLEW *from Bombay to Calcutta.*—Major General Reynell, and Captain Mead.

List of Passengers per Ship LADY KENNAWAY. From London.—Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Ware, Misses Campbell, A. Campbell, J. Campbell, Brown, & A. Brown, Infant, Mr. F. Brown, Mr. W. Graham, Assistant Surgeon; Mr. T. Brown, Missionary; Mr. G. J. Taylor, Writer; Lieutenant Ware, His Majesty 14th Regiment; Lieutenant H. G. Nash, Native Infantry; Messrs. E. D. Blair, F. Hewit, and G. Marshall, Cadets.

DEPARTURES.—May 16 Alfred W. Dolge for Rangoon.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.—At Broach on the 23d May, the Lady of Robert Boyd, Esq. of the Civil Service on this Establishment, of a daughter.

DEATHS.—At Tannah, on the morning of the 19th May, from the effect of an accident which occurred while assisting, with his characteristic humanity, to extinguish a fire, Stephen Babington Esq. of the Bombay Civil Service, in the 32d year of his age.

Mr. Babington arrived in India in 1808, and was successively Private Secretary to the Governor, Secretary to the Government, Judge and Magistrate of the Northern Concan, and Fourth Judge of the Court of Sudder Adawlut and Sudder Foujdary Adawlut. His progress in the Service, particularly at his outset, was marked rather by an easy and unassuming but perfect discharge of his various duties, than by any effort to distinguish himself, or to attract notice and consideration. He was eager to do well what belonged to his station: it was a matter of secondary concern whether the eyes of others were turned upon him or not. He was more anxious to be useful than conspicuous. His emblem was not the torrent which rushes and frets along in its noisy course: it was rather the stream that glides on in quiet, spreading fertility and enjoyment as its flows. As a Judge his patience, his unruffled temper (it can hardly be called command of temper for it seemed to cost him no effort), his long suffering with the ignorance and even with the inevitable vices of those among whom he had to administer the laws in mercy, were quite exemplary. They acquired him in the first instance the confidence, and finally, combined with his unwearied benevolence, the love of all around him. He became venerated as the father of his district where his advise was a law with persons of every rank. His cool and unimpassioned judgment, his wide and accurate range of observation, his singular rectitude of understanding in all he did or thought, his sound and liberal views of public law and policy, became daily more visible; and excited the respect, not unmixed with surprize, even of many who had long known him, but who had not detected the uncommon powers of his mind under the viel thrown over them by his modesty and by the simplicity of his habits. Young as he was he rose rapidly without envy to the very first rank in the esteem of his fellow servants and he had hardly attained the high station that was his due, when he was torn from his friends and his country by an untimely fate. He had for some time been engaged in superintending a revisal of the Regulations of this Presidency, for which his temper of mind and the extent of his knowledge eminently qualified him, The Sense entertained of his merits in that task by a Government that knows to appreciate excellence may be discovered by the terms in which his loss is commemorated, and now forms his best eulogium.

Extract of a letter to the Court of Sudder Adawlut dated the 29th May 1822.

PARA. 1. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has received intelligence of the death of the fourth Judge of your Court Mr. Babington, while on circuit at the Northern Concan on the 19th Instant and directs me to express to you his sense of the loss which the service has sustained by that melancholy event.

2. Mr. Babington's intelligence, patience and knowledge of the natives eminently qualified him for his Judicial duties: and in the more important task of revising the code, his views were as sober as extensive; his temper both firm and candid; and his judgment of what was due to the Government was not sacrificed even to his characterestical tenderness for the people."

It is still more difficult to do justice to his private than to his public virtues. A mild and cheerful benevolence pervaded and tempered the whole of his character He was perhaps somewhat inclained to indolence, unless when he had a friend to serve or a duty to perform: His character then seemed to be changed, and all his faculties were lighted up with ardour and activity. He had nothing of selfishness in his composition; and what, in one of his warm attachments and ardent feelings is even more rare, he seemed hardly to know what resentment meant. The disagreeable occurrences that met him in life, he softneed by good humoured raillery, and disarmed by temper. He probably has not left a single enemy bebind him. He died as he had lived imbued with a sober and sincere sense of religion: and though called away from the prospect of honour and reputation that were inviting him, the endearments of an affectionate family to which he was fondly attached, and the affection of friends by whom he was tenderly beloved; he resigned them all as became a good and brave man, with unalterable firmness; not certainly without regret, but without repining.

The estimation in which a man is held may sometimes be known from slight incidents. Mr. Babington at the time of his death was only on a casual visit to Tannah in the discharge of his duty as Judge of Circuit. It was singular that so circumstanced he should have received his last summons in the midst of those among whom he had passed so many years respected and revered. The natives of India are generally accused of coldness of temper and of ingratitude. If such be the case his singular virtues had the power to dissolve even their indifference. The inhabitants of Tannah from the time he sustained the fatal injury remained in crowds near the house of his friend Mr. Marriott to which he had been carried, waiting with the keenest anxiety for intelligence regarding him, and messengers passed back and forward to report the state of his health till he had breathed his last. The crowd then silently dispersed, but in the evening, watching the hour fixed for his funeral, they assembled to the number of several thousands, & followed his remains to the grave with every demonstration of respect and sorrow.

In the course of these remarks we have indulged in more of private feeling than is usual on similar occasions; but we cannot consider Mr. Babington as merely a private man; his loss was felt as a public calamity wherever it was announced even by those who knew him only by report, and spread for a period an unusual gloom over our little society. We know how inadequate what were have said is to his virtues, and to the public expectation; but we felt that we could not say less of one of the best & wisest men that England ever sent to India.

Lieut. Col. Robert Barclay of the 1st Regt. Lt. Cavalry on board the Lord Castlereagh on the 18th April. In lamenting the loss of this brave and most respectable officer, we cannot pay a more appropriate tribute to his merits than that which has been officially bestowed on his character by the General Orders dated the 7th of this month.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.—At Nagpore, on the 3d May, the Lady of Captain Stewart, of the Madras Army, of a Son.
At Bellary, on the 12th May the Lady of T. Forster Esq. Surgeon H. M. 46th of a Daughter.
On the 16th May Mrs. L. Griffiths, of a Daughter.
At Dindigul, on the 9th May Mrs. C. W. Swartz. of a daughter.

DEATHS.—On the 21st May, Mariano Valentine, aged 18 months, Son of Mr. Manuel De Rozario.
On the 21st May, Sarah Ledward, the Wife of Henry John Vardon, Esq. and Niece of the late Dr. Denman, of Mount-street, Grosvenor Square, after an illness of less than two hours, aged 33 years.
Died suddenly, on the 17th May, Mr. Joseph Henry Rodgers, a Clerk in the Government Bank.
At Belgaum, on the 12th May the infant Son of Captain Paske, of the H. C.'s Artillery.
On the 20th May, at Saint Thomas's Mount, Lieutenant and Adjutant Lowe, of the 1st Battalion Madras Artillery; a young Officer of the most promising talents—whose kindness of disposition, unblemished principles, and highly polished manners, conciliated the love and esteem of all who had any opportunity of knowing him.
On the 6th May, sincerely and deservedly regretted; Lieut. W. R. Ternan, Sub-Assistant Commissary General
At Paulgahutcherry, on the 11th of April, of the Hooping Cough, Elizabeth Ann, youngest Daughter of James Gardner, Esq. aged 1 year, 7 months, and 2 days, sincerely regretted by her disconsolate parents.
At the same place, on the 16th May James Gardener, Esq. of the Conservator Department, aged 50.

CEYLON.

BIRTH.—At the Rock House, on the 21st April Lady Giffard, of a Daughter.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—On the 14th May, Thomas Brae, Junior, Esq. to Miss Isabella Clementine Macdonald.
On the 19th April, Mr. George Henry Pearson, to Miss Anne Catharine Blyne.
At Pullicat, on the 15th April, Serjeant Major R. Ward, to Miss Margaret McNichol.
BIRTHS.—On the 9th May, Mrs. J. Payne Jun., of a Son.
On the 10th May, Mrs. Spencer, of a Son.
On the 11th May, the Lady of John Becher, Esq, of Twin Sons.
At Saugor, on the 10th April the Lady of Lieut. George Chapman, 2d 18th N. I. of a Daughter.

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS, by, JOS. FRAN. DE JESUS, No. 1, Church Gate Street.
WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS AND ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.
Subscribers about to change their Stations, are requested to give Notice thereof to the PROPRIETORS, who will pay due attention to their Orders.
Subscribers at out-stations who requre all extra papers to be forwarded to them by post, on the day of publication, are requested to give orders to that effect.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1822.

(Continued from the last Page.)

DEATHS.—On the 6th May, Captain Joseph Kingsmill, late of the Country Service, aged 78 years.

On the 19th May, Mrs. R. A. Damzen, aged 28 years.

On the 14th May, John Morgan, Esq. of Sakary-toolla Lane.

At Dacca, on the 8th May, Lieut. Col. W. H. Cooper, C. B. Commandant of the Provincial Battalion at that Station.

At Sea, on board the *Princess Charlotte*, Captain M'Kean, the Reverend John Chamberlain, for many years a zealous and indefatigable Missionary in India, and late of Mongheer.

At Bandel, the 11th May, Mr. Colletta Gomes, wife of Mr. Albert Gomes of Calcutta, aged 35 years.

At Ghazeepore, on the 7th May, Lieutenant Foster, H. C. Eur. Regt.

At Chaudernagore, on the 14th April, Mrs. Johanna Peat, relict of the late Mr. Charles Peat, aged 56 years.

Madras Intelligence.

Rates of Exchange and Price of Company's Paper.

Wednesday, May 22, 1822.

On England—at 90 days' sight 1s. 9d. per Madras Rupee.
at 90 days' sight 1s. 9¼d. per do.
at 6 months' sight 1s. 10d. per do.
On Bengal—at 90 days' sight 92 to 93 Sicca Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees.
Company's Paper—Loan of 1822 14 per cent prem.
do of 1821 18 ,, ,,

His Majesty's Colonial Brig Wellington, Captain Trowyen arrived in the Roads early on Monday morning having on board that distinguished and gallent Officer Sir Edward Barnes, late Governor of Ceylon. His Excellency landed under all the honours due to his rank and station, and immediately proceeded to the Gardens of Henry Byrne, Esq. where he will reside during his sojourn at the Presidency.

The heat at the Presidency for the last four days has been unprecedented even in the memory of the oldest European Inhabitant—and it is our melancholy duty to record the sudden deaths of two highly respectable Individuals of our community—Major-General W. H. Rainsford and Lieutenant Lowe, Adjutant of the 2nd Battalion of Artillery at St. Thomas's Mount.—It appears that they both complained of slight indisposition, and it was thought necessary to call in medical assistance which was instantaneously administered but without effect,—It is a singular coincidence, that so sudden and similar a fate should have befallen two individuals of the same society—at the same hour—for between the hours of six and seven on Monday morning last were they summoned to "that undiscovered country from whose bourn no traveller returns"—leaving us two awful examples of the uncertainty of human life.—Nor can we close our catalogue of death here—for the oppressive heat of Monday last proved fatal to four of H. M. 54th Regiment just arrived from the Cape—and we hear that a similar mortality prevailed in H. M. 34th stationed at the Mount.

[*The Mad. Gaz. 22d May.*

The Commodore Hayes and Eliza which left Madras in January had arrived safely at the Cape—all well.

We are concerned to announce the death of Major General Rainsford on the Staff of this Establishment: this melancholy event occurred early on Monday last, the 20th Instant. The Funeral took place on Tuesday under the military honors due to the rank of the deceased. The Fort Flag which was hoisted half staff at the time of the Funeral—continued so during the day.

[*Govt. Gazet May* 23,

Calcutta Intelligence.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVT. SECURITIES

BUY.]—SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1822.—[SELL.

Rs. As. Prem.			Rs. As. Prem.	
1813 to 1820 9	8	Six per Cent. Loan Obligation	19	0
12	8	Acknowledgements of Loan of the 1st May, 1821	12	4

Rumours have been afloat for some time back about an increase in the Bengal Army. As nothing certain reached us, we forbore to teaze the hopes of our military readers with mere reports, that might never be fulfilled. Certain it is, that the propriety of increasing our military force must be evident, especially as the plans of the Emperor Alexander are of such an occult nature, that when his means are recollected, apprehensions cannot but exist respecting the developement of projects, which have the most ambitious aggrandizement for their end. Judging by what has already appeared, the Czar is not to be trusted when he professes moderation. The Manifesto which he fulminated after the first grand burst of the Spanish Revolution, and which he afterwards meanly retracted, sufficiently shewed what he would do were he not kept in check by a dread of the effects of the jealousy of other powers. It has frequently been said, that the Autocrat has an eye to India, and that he would gladly avail himself of a favourable concatenation of circumstances to throw off the mask, and make an attempt to wrest the country out of our hands. If there be truth in the supposition that he has such a design at heart, we sincerely wish that he would now, even now, make the bold venture, while the Indian armies still have at their head, that magnanimous Governor who humbled so signally the Goorkas, the Mahrattas, the Pindarrees.

There was a report that Lord Cochrane had been assassinated, but intelligence of a later date from South America happily proves the rumour to be groundless. San Martin and his Lordship did not agree very well, especially as the former, in addition to a jealousy which he entertained of his Lordship's growing influence, had allowed the sailors under his command, to fall so much in arrears, that some of the Officers even deserted in despair. San Martin is said to be very unpopular, and not at all to conduct himself with moderation. By many he was supposed to aim at higher prerogatives than had been originally contemplated. In his manners he is inclined to coarseness and intemperance. As soon as he had secured himself as Lima, he turned his attention to the emancipation of Arequipa; and about the date of the last dispatches which left Lima in November, an expedition under the command of General Tristan, was preparing to set out for the place. It consisted of about 2,000 troops with 4,000 stand of arms, and it was supposed the landing would take place between Quilla and Arica.

The Royalist Army under La Serna, which had evacuated Lima, was in a state of blocade in Alta Peru. It can hardly be supposed that they would attempt to retreat upon Buenos Ayres, since such a march must have proved most perilous and protracted. Perhaps, then, our next accounts may inform us of their surrender to a power which they could not withstand.

[*India Gazt. May* 13.

Monghyr, Monday, May 6.—We have had several dreadful storms here lately, one last night, and one on Thursday, which was excessively violent, and attended with the most awful consequences. Just opposite our house in the middle of the night, eighteen, out of a fleet of the Company's Magazine boats, were sunk, and sixty-four unfortunate persons hurried into eternity. It was very distressing to hear the poor drowning creatures calling out "*Russee*, "*Russee*, " for a rope to save them, and nobody near that could afford any assistance. The Company are said to have lost 1000 or 1100 barrels of gun powder by this fatal accident

Cantonment, near Nagpore.—An accident occurred here about seven days ago: 3 Natives were sitting eating under the high bank of the River Kanoan, when a large part gave way, which killed one and severely bruised another, the third fortunately escaped. We have had some violent storms lately, but it has not had the effect of cooling the air. Bungalows are rising up in every part of the cantonment, and by the middle of June, we all expect to be able to get out of our tents, materials of every description for building in abundance; and no want of work-people.—*Letters.*

Cal. Jour. May 14, 1822.

An Extra Report from the Bankshall yesterday, announced the arrival of His Majesty's Curlew, Captain R. G. Dunlop, from Bombay the 13th of April and Columbo the 24th of the same month, having Major General Reynell, and Captain Mead, on board, as Passengers. The Curlew fell in with the Belle Alliance off Ceylon on the 25th of April, and learnt that she left Portsmouth on the 8th of January, having no particular news. She may be expected in the River daily.

The Cal. Jour. May 15, 1822.

English Extracts.

THE COURIER.

JANUARY 5, 1822.

IRELAND.

CONFLICT BETWEEN THE MILITARY AND THE INSURGENTS IN THE COUNTY OF LIMERICK.

(FROM THE KILKENNY MODERATOR OF TUESDAY, THE 1ST INSTANT.)

A letter was received fn this city yesterday, from Rathkeale, stating that a detachment of the 42d Royal Highlanders, lately quartered here, came up a few nights since with a large body of the insurgent peasantry, in the vicinity of that town, when an engagement took place. The latter were defeated, with the loss of five killed and 17 wounded. Not one of the military, we are happy to say, was wounded in the action, of which we shall probably be abley to communicate ample particulars in our next. This is the first engagement which has taken place between the King's troops and the peasantry in this still disturbed quarter of the country, and its result will probably strike a wholesome terror into those infatuated marauders, who have so long been able to conduct their schemes of murder and spoliation, without any effective check.

A single house in Philadelphia has, within nine months, sold a million of dollars in gold, to be shipped for England, to pay for foreign manufactured goods.—*American Paper.*

JANUARY 8, 1822.

IRELAND.

LAW CHANGES.—Mr. Saurin, we understand, has declained to accept the Chief Justiceship of the King's Bench, although accompanied with the offer of a Peerage.—The Solicitor-General succeeds, therefore, as a matter of course, which, it is expected, will not be long deferred. The appointment of Mr. Bushe to this high situation, will afford universal satisfaction.—*Dublin Morning Post.*

We are informed that the Attorney-General has declined accepting of a Peerage, and also declines being named Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench.—*Sauthers's News Letter.*

Mr. Plunkett has not yet been sworn in Attorney-General, as has been stated in a Morning Paper.—*Dublin Patriot.*

MAYO.

CASTLEBAR, JAN. 3.—We regret to state, that on Sunday night last, before nine o'clock some armed men attempted to break into the house of W. Atkinson, Esq. of Charleville, within four miles of this town. They strove to force in the scullery door and hall-door at the same moment, but being unable readily to accomplish their object, they thought it prudent to retire, after making but a very short delay. Information of the circumstance having been giving to Walter J. Bourke, Esq. he spent last night in active pursuit of the persons charged with the offence, and, with the aid of the country police, succeeded in arresting four of them, whom he this day lodged in gaol.—*Mayo Constitution.*

ROSCOMMON.

ATHLONE, JAN. 4.—W. Lenaghan, Martin Breuann and James M'Nulty, from the neighbourhood of Boyle, were committed, on Saturday last, to the gaol of Roscommon, for administering unlawful oaths, and extorting money.—*Herald.*

WESTMEATH.

MULLINGAR, JAN. 3.—On Thursday night last, a pensioner named John Cassidy, was so severely beaten by a set of ruffians, eleven in number, on the Fair Green of this town, and adjacent to his house, that he has been since confined to his bed. This cowardly attack on an infirm and defenceless man, almost within the precincts and call of our barracks, renders this outrage peculiarly audacious.

On the Saturday following, between the hours of seven and eight o'clock in the evening fourteen or fifteen fellows went to the house of John Edge, a sebar and industrious boat-builder, living near the Royal Canal Harbour, and having called him out, they attacked, knocked down, and beat him most unmercifully. His wife and sister-in law, on hearing the sudden outcry, ran out, and in their earnest, but ineffectual endeavours to save the poor fellow, received material injury. He at length effected his escape into a neighbouring house, but not without sustaining very serious cuts and bruises on the head and various parts of the body.

Three young men of the town were, on the same night, insulted and otherwise abused, in the Main-street, it is supposed by the same banditti.

INFLAMMATORY NOTICE.—The following is an exact copy of a notice found posted on the town pump, near the Shambles, on Monday morning last:—

" Good News for Butchers."

" Any Person taking the contract for Soldiers' meat, or any Process-server, shall be met with fire and destruction, and this is your sufficient Notice.

(Signed) " Capt. ROCK, & his White-Boys"

KILKENNY, JAN. 3.

On Sunday last a notice was posted at a chapel in the vicinity of Owning Parish, Barony of I verk, threatening " to extirpate any Landlord who shall not reduce his rents," offering 500*l.* " for the head" of an active and most respectable Magistrate; which sum the notice stated had been raised " among General Rock's men, at 1s. a head;" and adding " that 50,000 men were ready to march into Kilkenny, that the Wexford boys would join them, and that they would spare no man!"—*Moderator.*

Letters from Stockholm of the 21st of Dec. state, that the King of Sweden has issued orders for a military encampment to be formed in June next on the heath of Odskjold, near to the frontiers of Norway. The encampment is to consist of 10,000 Swedish troops, and 3,000 Norwegians. The King will establish his head-quarters during that time at Norkjar, one of his country seats.

JANUARY 9, 1822.

LORD BYRON AND MR. SOUTHEY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

SIR—Lord Byron upbraids Mr. Southey with having slandered him, and others. This unqualified accusation may be left to receive, as no doubt it will, a direct and positive denial from the Laureate himself. But his Lordship has interwoven with the Charge much obloquy, which Mr. S. will scarcely condescend to notice; and much self-commendation, which it would, perhaps, disturb his gravity to comment upon—the whole tending to a comparison of the *moral* merits of the parties, evidently executed by too disturbed a hand, not to require re-touching from some other quarter.

" *Cowardly ferocity—impious impudence—turn-coat existence—Calumnies of a hireling—slanderer*'—wilful liar (as asserting, in respect to historic facts, *what he knows to be not true*) " *pitiful renegado—arrogant scribbler—blasphemer*"—but luckily a "*harmless*" one—" *Receiver of presents for panegyrics, and abuse into the bargain.*"—These are the colours in which Mr. Southey is painted. *This* is the portrait of the SATIR—*Now* for *Hyperion*!

His Lordship is a Prophet—but *mantis*

(Continued after the Poetry.)

POETRY.

TRANSLATION OF THE WESTMINSTER EPILOGUE.

Enter CRITO and DAVUS.

Dav.—Crito, well met, but strangely too I own—
What brings you hither?
Cri.—What? to see the town.
What better object? This great city grants
Arts, sciences, and all the country wants.
Be you my guide, so alter'd every place,
To lead my way.
Dav.—I gladly join the chace.
Cri.—How monstrous grows the town, and still is growing,
By its own weight to its own ruin going!
In vain I try to find the wonted ways
So oft frequented in my boyish days;
No place I know—a palace towers at top;
At bottom, no less splendid, shines a shop,
A square, a circus, and a crescent, rise,
Porches—of Stones?
Dav.—No, of men more wise;
Of churches, clubs, hotels, societies.!
Of those whose worldly wisdom seldom errs
Greeks, gamblers, life, and fire insurancers.
Cri.—But, tell me, have you any sights to shew?
Dav.—Sights of all sorts, whichever way you go.
For curious sights no city can surpass us—
Belzoni's Tomb—Belzoni's self—Bonassus—
A Horse and whelps—a pigmy mare—
Dwarfs—giants—beasts of savages a pair—
Old pictures here—new panoramas there.
But what will more surprise you still, I guess,
A gracious, grave Automaton at Chess;
In whom a chess-mate, and check-mate you'll find
Art, science, motion—every thing but mind.
Cri.—Wonders indeed you tell me of this age,
But tell me, how goes on my favourite stage?
Where oft with critics I was wont to sit,
To judge of plays and players, in the pit.
There's nothing like the drama gives me pleasure—
Players and plays delight me beyond measure—
"To wake the soul by tender strokes of art,
"To raise the genius, and to mend the heart?
"For this the Tragic Muse"—
Dav.—Hold, hold, enough!
Let's hear no more such antiquated stuff;
Our bards and audience differ from those days;
To fame and fortune we have easier ways.
Believe me, 'tis the art of later years
Rather to captivate our eyes than ears.
Painters with poets hold divided reign,
And paper scrolls than players speak more plain.
The melodrame's a new invention quite,
That every other drama puts to flight.
Here harmless blows from bloodless battles spring.
While figurantes dance, sopranos sing.
If any hitch occur, the paper scroll
Explains it all.
Cri.—Quite new, and mighty droll.
Dav.—A feast or fight, no matter which succeeds
To tragic, comic, melodramatic deeds.
Sound trumpets—flourish drums—and curtain rise!
The whole house, with its household, charms our eyes.
The actors, singers, dancers, cram the place,
With gold bedizend, and bedeck'd with lace:
In measur'd march, and regulated row,
A grand procession crowds and crowns the show.
Arms, standards, banners are to view display'd
And Cleopatra to the proud parade,
In her aquatic car, lends her voluptuous aid.
The clam'rous people on "the mighty maze,
But not without a plan," enraptured gaze,
And at the master mechanist's commands,
Stretch their loud throats, and clap their noisy hands.
Cri.—Can this succeed?
Dav.—The play-bill if you credit,
How can you doubt it, where you thus have read it?
"The piece went off with rapturous applause,
"And numerous audiences daily draws.
"Places can scarce be got—this popular play
"Will be again repeated ev'ry day.
"New dresses, scenes, and ornaments"—
Cri.—Ye Gods!
Against poor Shakspear these are fearful odds.
Dav.—No, not at all—howe'er you'll be surpris'd,
Shakspeare himself's melodramaticis'd.*
How glorious thus, after a cent'ry past,
To bring most to the manager at last!
Cri.—How can this metamorphose thrive so well?
Dav.—Davus I am, not Œdipus to tell.
But will you go to this performance?
Cri—No;
Let children, fools, and gossips, thither go.
These classic scenes, you here alone behold,
Keep their resemblance to the stage of old;
Examples here of men and manners shine,
Here ev'ry fable has its moral line;
And the same scenes that charm our *youth* to-night,
How'e'er repeated, will our *age* delight.

* See "Two Gentlemen of Verona."

(Continued from the first page Supt.)

kakön who tells us that a "*revolution* is inevitable." "*The greater part of his property is in the Funds*"—and he inclusively asserts his own "*importance in the realms of space.*" A penetrating dogmatist—for he tells us that "there *never was*, nor *ever will be a country without a Religion!*" He is a timely penitent—And his benevolence, but this is not to be comprehended without the aid of that contrast which his Lordship has been pleased to favor us with, in these words, "*as my means and opportunities have been greater, I, in my degree, have done more real good in any one given year, since I was twenty, than Mr. Southey in the whole course of his shifting and turncoat existence.*" He is a sound *moralist*—for it is clear that by meeting a supposed derogatory accusation by a complacent survey, and no niggardly annunciation, of his own good works, he is a supporter of the comfortable doctrine, that a debtor and creditor account may be kept in these matters—so much charity set off against so much mischief! Whether this system has been recommended to him by the conventions of the religion of that country from which his late work issued, I do not inquire, and only regret that to the applause which Lord B. may claim for indirectly upholding this system, cannot be added that of having invented it. The self painter acknowledges he is not without "pride," but it is of the "*honest*" sort confined to his good actions—one of which he distinctly announces, that the world may be proud of it also; or from anxiety not only to relieve the object of his beneficence (rightly designated in the note of the *Morning Chronicle*, as a living person) from the burden of gratitude, but to place him in the triumphant situation of the epigrammatist—

"To John I owed great obligation,
But John unhappily thought fit
To publish it to all the nation;
Sure John and I are *more than quit!*"

Before we have recourse to other colours for re-touching these two portraits, let us dip the pencil in those his Lordship has used. He asserts that "*there is only one act of his life which Mr. S. can have any real knowledge of*, yet he must have looked Mr. Southey's through and through, for he tells you almost in the same breath, "*that he has done more real good.*" &c. What is it then that has made the life of Mr. S. an object of so much interest to Lord Byron? His beneficence undoubtedly, or he would not have condescended to employ it as a standard for measuring his own! "*Honest pride.*" as we have seen, his Lordship lays claim to; yet we are told that he has "*more to lose by revolution than Mr. S., with all his places and presents.*" It is to be feared that the property in the funds" was a little too prominent in the noble annotater's imagination, while framing the comparison between his own and the humbler fortunes of Mr. S. Alas! for poor honest pride to breathe through such a trumpet! Alas! for patriotism to be thus guaged! for nobility thus to be supplanted! for tragedy to be wound up with such an epilogue! poetry to soar with such a draggled tail to the kite!!

But it is time that this "*aristocrat by birth and temper,*" as he avows himself to be, should know that Mr. Southey narrowly escaped the risk of being a patriot *upon his own favourite principle.* Legal informalities, and circumstances in respect to which he was blameless, set aside the claims of Mr. S. to family estates probably not inferior in value to a certain inheritance which was once upon sale.

"What's property, dear Swift? behold it alter
From you to me, from me to Peter Walter!"

Mr. Southey will not easily pardon this allusion to his private affairs—the public, I hope, will; for, with this exception, I shall cautiously abstain from every thing which does not appear upon the face of things, or is not notorious through the pens of the parties themselves.

Lord Byron has attempted to impair the credit due to Mr. Southey's opinions, by representing him as a man of no station in society, or a bad one—"a *hireling.*" Hirelings are of various kinds, as you may see by consulting Dr. Johnson, under the word—take

"'Tis frequent, here, to see the free born son
On the left hand of the *rich* hireling run."

Who is on the left, and who on the right side in this race the public will not be at a loss to discern. The Noble Lord is rich as he has more than insinuated; but whether of the two is better deserving the name of "*hireling.*" or has served for ampler wages, is a question upon which light might be thrown by those who may have lodged in the *Funds*, on his Lordship's account, the profits of the blasphemy, the impiety, the obscenity, the scurrility, the ribaldry, the lasciviousness. &c. &c. &c. of DON JUAN, and the *omnium gutherum* of his publications, avowed or anonymous. In the meanwhile, how has Mr. Southey been employed? Examine his writings, and you will not find a single expression which shall cause a modest female to blush, nor the slightest inroad into the retirements of private life; nor any pampering of unworthy appetites—and confidently may it be asserted, that no living writer has been more strenuous in support of the civil and religious institutions of our forefathers. This declaration, though far short of what is due to him, may suffice for the present. Can any one then think the worse of a man of letters, thus employed, for holding an office in which Spencer, Jonson, and in our day, Warton preceded him; unless it be maintained that the Government of England is so profligate, that pecuniary advantage cannot be derived from it without dishonor; or that whoever receives any portion of the public money, less as a return for special than general service, is an encourager of abuse, inasmuch as Government ought to have no discretion of this kind, and no power but of treating all the members of the State as mechanics, paid by the hour and the piece!

But, not to insist further upon Mr. Southey's labours in defence of good order, and sound principles, that man is to be pitied who would not rejoice, could he be remunerated for those generous exertions in literature, which, from his first appearance in that republic, he has been perpetually making. Lord Byron is, perhaps, not ignorant of Mr. Southey's services to the memory of his neighbour, Kirke White. Mr. Southey, foreseeing that the time must come when a mighty empire would arise in Brazil, and having the exclusive possession of many valuable documents, wrote a history of that country, with an Herculean labour, which a writer of crude and hasty productions, like Lord B., cannot even comprehend—a work which, from the nature of the subject, and the heavy expense of collecting additional materials, its author well knew could never bring a pecuniary recompence—yet this disinterested labourer is to be called a "*hireling*"! And by whom? A few hard names would give the summary, but the Noble Lord's example shall not betray me into the use of them.

By the same pen, Mr. Southey has been termed a "*Renegado. Turncoat,*" &c. and up on what evidence? That of two pieces in verse merely, which Lord Byron had stripped himself of the right even to glance at, because they were written at an age for which he himself claims special indulgence—else, why entitle his own first publication, "*Poems by a Minor?*" or why date this review of his life from the age of 20? "*Wat Tyler*" was a boyish rant, which its author had forgotten, till the treachery of our Times brought it to light. Lord B, talks of its being "*shuffled,*" with other things, in the author's "*Writing Desk.*" This was an unlucky allusion. Could a reappearing Asmodeus give us an inventory of the contents of his Lordship's, and the Laureate's, literary escrutoires, at the same time, they would probably furnish means for heightening the expression of the two portraits, which we have exhibited in faithful contrast—and by their *Works* ye shall know them.

I may seem to have been too diffuse; yet in commenting upon his Lordship's compounding system of morality, I have forborne to turn against him the full force of the weapons which he has put into my hands. From what he has said upon his "*means and opportunities of doing good,*" he may be justly taxed with resolving all beneficence into money-giving and influence. The coarseness of mind thus exhibited called for animadversion; and I have further resisted a strong temptation to notice his Lordship's political philosophy, as advanced in the same note, which a few words would have shewn to be as bad as his criticism in his controversy with Mr. Bowles; as bad as his metaphysics, in his fulsome and barbarous dramas; as bad as his temper, in making the charge, which, I hope, will be handled by Mr. Southey as it deserves. At all events, Mr. Southey may be congratulated on having already touched the Head Boy of the "Satanic School" to the quick.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
VINDEX.

DREADFUL SUICIDE.—It is our painful duty this day to record the perpetration of a crime, which unhappily too often stains our pages, and which from the frequency of its commission, may well be said to be "our Island's shame, and makes her the reproach of neighbouring states." Mr. J. SLADE, who has for many years held the high and responsible situation of Chief Clerk in the Navy Pay Office at Chatham, having lately become backward in making up his accounts, and being in arrears to Government to a large amount, an order was sent on Tuesday last (1st inst.) to Commissioner Sir R. BARLOW to inspect his accounts. On that gentleman acquainting Mr. SLADE with his business, the latter opened his desk, and pointing to several bags, said they contained the sums due to Government. The bags, it was intimated, held each 1000 sovereigns, and on Sir ROBERT'S proceeding to count their contents, Mr. S. left the room, and in a few minutes afterwards the report of a pistol was heard. On enquiry it was found to proceed from the stable, adjoining the house, whither Mr. SLADE had gone, and who was there found lying on some fresh littered straw, weltering in his blood and lifeless, having shot himself through the heart. The cause of this dreadful act was apparent, when it was found that the greater part of the bags contained only silver instead of gold, and it is said the defalcation amounts to between 8 and 9000*l.* The deceased was nearly 60 years of age, and has left a family of seven sons and daughters, to deplore the sad event. A Coroner's Inquest was taken on view of the body on Thursday. Verdict—Insanity.—*Maidstone Journal.*

THE MARKITS

(From the London New Price Current.)

TUESDAY, JAN. 8

COTTON.—There has been very little business done lately in Cotton; Bengals may be quoted at a reduction of $\frac{1}{8}$ per cent, on the last India House sale prices. The purchases since last Tuesday consist of 600 bags, chiefly for home-consumption, viz.;—50 good fair Para, 10d. duty paid; and in bond, 20 Surats, middling fair 6$\frac{3}{4}$d.; 454 Bengals, 5$\frac{3}{8}$d. to 5$\frac{1}{2}$d. good fair and 10 very good at 6$\frac{3}{4}$d.; 70 Smyrna, 7$\frac{1}{4}$d. very fair and 8 good.

SPICES.—There have been few purchases of East India Spices lately, the prices are little varied.—Pimento continues in great request: several sales are again reported, at 9d. for fair quality.

SALTPETRE.—There have been renewed enquiries for Saltpetre, chiefly on account of the very depressed prices; and we also understand several speculators are calculating on the commencement of hostilities between Russia and the Porte, in which case the advance would be very rapid; parcels lately purchased at low prices, have been re-sold about 1s. and 1s. 6d. per cent. advance.

RICE.—There are several inquiries for Rice, and a small improvement has taken place in the prices; Java Rice 9s. to 10s., cargo 8s. 6d.; there is the appearance of a revival in the request for the Bengal descriptions.

JANUARY 10.

MADRID, DEC. 27.
(EXTRACT FROM A PRIVATE LETTER.)

The affairs of Andalusia are every day assuming a character more alarming. An extraordinary courier has brought an account of new troubles at Seville. A battalion of the garrison threatened to proceed to the greatest excesses. These troops even went so far as to contemplate the putting to death any person who might propose to obey orders emanating from the present Ministry.

Valencia has entered into the new confederation; and the representation it has forwarded, it is said, yields in nothing to those of Cadiz and Seville. On the contrary, the whole of Galicia is restored to order.

Discontent has shewn itself in several parts of Catalonia. The example of Navarre, the violence of certain authorities, and of several corps stationed in the province appears to have occasioned those new troubles.

Madrid enjoys a provisional tranquillity, for which it is indebted to the firm attitude of the authorities, but for which they are exposed to all the fury of the revolutionists. Fortunately they do not allow themselves to be overawed.

There is no thought of any charge of Ministry. The Ministry of the Interior, Necharries, will, perhaps, be the first who, either voluntarily or by order, will abandon his post.

Several regiments have received orders to march for Cordova, to augment the number of troops assembling under the command of General Daoiz, who will at last have to enforce the orders of the Government in the south of the Peninsula.

In speaking of the Cortes, the Journal of Cadiz says—

"It is reported that there have arrived at Madrid rope-dancers and players with cups and balls of extraordinary skil', who reckon upon amusing the public during the carnival, and even until the month of March, by showing the white black, and the black white. They have established their theatre near Donna Maria Arragon (it is there the hall of the Congress is situated;) but in so cold a season the people, instead of this sedentary recreation, will doubtless prefer the more agreeable amusement of moving the arms in the game of Rackets, and thus employ their strength in a sport more useful to thir cause."

A convoy from America was in sight of Cadiz on the 18th, and the frigate Aud, which escorts it, has on board two millions of hard dollars.—*Journal des Debats.*

DECEMBER 28.

Brigadier Jauregui, who has usurped the command of Cadiz, issued a Proclamation on the 17th, which states as follows:—

"I have received the *Madrid Gazette* of the 12th, which contains the answer of the Cortes to the King's message. I have at the same time received two Royal ordinances; one of which appoints the well deserving patriot Don Jacinto Romavate, Brigadier of the National Army, Military Commandant of this Province: this is the same person whose dismissal had given occasion for remonstrances from the Authorities of this city.

"The other Royal Ordinance gives us for Chief Don Joachim Ecario, who occupied the same situation at Burgos; a man who has suffered for the cause of liberty, and who h d the glory of assisting the Empecinado in combating Merino.

"I request the public to take into consideration the qualities of the two patriots who are about to arrive, and take upon themselves the offices which I have provisionally held."
—*Drapeau Blanc.*

IRUN, JAN. 1.

We have no letters from Pampeluna to-day. The last were dated the 27th ult. They an-

nounce that the greatest consternation prevailed there.

On the 25th and 26th there was a serious quarrel between the students and the small number of troops remaining in the garrison. A fusilade took place, and 8 or 10 men were dangerously wounded.

The same letters observe, that it would be very difficult to give accounts of what is passing throughout Navarre. We have been given to understand that the insurgents, whose principal places of meeting were the mountains of Runcal and Sauguesca, have been beaten. It is added, that thousands of these insurgents cannot stand against the few regular troops. They have asked and obtained permission to return to their homes. As yet however, we have not seen the troops return to our garrison.

On the 26th 27th and 28th there was fighting at Bastans, Lesaca, and Vera. No force could be found to oppose six hundred insurgents on their first appearance, except 150 men belonging to the Custom-house at Bastans: these *Douaniers* were beaten; but at Lesaca and Vera, being reinforced by militia from Irun, Oyarsun, and some other neighbouring villages, they succeeded in putting the Insurgents to the rout. The number of dead on both sides is said to be one hundred.

On the 30th we perceived from Irun about 100 armed men on the mountain of San Marical. Fears being entertained that they would pay us a visit, several persons have begun to prepare for flight.—*Journal des Debats.*

IRELAND.

(FROM THE DUBLIN MORNING POST OF TUESDAY LAST)

CATHOLIC MEETING.

A numerously and highly respectable meeting of Catholic Gentlemen, was held yesterday, at D'Arcey's Corn-Exchange Tavern, for the purpose of taking into consideration a Congratulatory Address to his Excellency Marquis Wellesley.

At ten minutes before four o'clock, the Earl of Fingal was called to the chair.

Mr. Richard O'Gorman, who acted as Secretary on the occasion, read the requisition calling the meeting.

Mr. O'Connell addressed the Noble Chairman and the Meeting, in a speech of considerable length, in which he pronounced a high eulogium on his Excellency Marquis Wellesley, congratulating the country on the new prospects which were opening before it, in consequence of his Majesty's gracious interference. He concluded by moving that a respectful address of congratulation should be presented to his Excellency.

Mr. Sheill seconded this resolution, which on being put from the Chair, was carried unanimously.

A slight discussion took place upon some parts of the Address, which was, however, finally agreed to, paragraph by paragraph. After it was thus disposed of, it was moved by Mr. Sheill, and seconded by Mr. O'Connell, that a dinner, in honour of his Majesty's accession, should take place at D'Arcey's Corn Exchange Tavern, on the 29th inst. This resolution was carried unanimously, and ten gentlemen were appointed as Stewards to make the necessary arrangements.

The Address, of which the following is a copy, was yesterday presented to his Excellency Marquis Wellesley, by the Earl of Meath, and a Deputation of respectable Inhabitants of the Liberty:—

"To the Most Noble Richard, Marquis Wellesley, Lord Lieutenant General, and General Governor of Ireland.

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY

"We, the Inhabitants of the Liberties of the City of Dublin, though we cannot boast of titles of honor, or of overflowing wealth feel that at a juncture like the present, our hearty congratulations at your Excellency's appointment to the Government of seven millions of Irishmen, will not be altogether unacceptable to your Excellency. Conscious of the humble rank of the great majority of us, we should not press to be amongst the foremost in hailing your Excellency's arrival in this country, if we did not consider it a sacred duty to our King and to our country, not to suffer a single day to pass over without assuring your Excellency, that in you we recognise the faithful representative of that King whose condescension and goodness have made an impression on our hearts which nothing can ever efface. Our gracious Monarch has conferred on us the greatest obligations. In his parting admonition and injunction, he has given the strongest proofs of his paternal affection for us; and in sending your Excellency to represent him, he has shewn his determination that his fatherly advice and intentions shall be obeyed and fulfiled. These are circumstances which irresistibly establish his Majesty's claims to the eternal gratitude of all Irishmen; and whenever the moment shall arrive for giving unequivocal proofs of this, the British Empire shall then be convinced of their affection for the best of Kings, and that whatever the faults of Irishmen may be, ingratitude is not amongst the number. We can assure your Excellency, that though we have left a great number of legs and arms on the Continent, and in the ocean, still a sufficient number remains to protect our King and Country from foreign or domestic enemies."

To which Address his Excelency was pleased to return the following most gracious Answer:—

"Your Address has given me the greatest pleasure. It is highly satisfactory to me to find such cordial and honest sentiments of affection, loyalty, and gratitude towards our most beloved and revered Sovereign, in the breasts of the inhabitants of the Liberties of the City of Dublin. No class or condition of his Majesty's faithful subjects is excluded from the general benevolence of his kind heart His Majesty will receive, with his usual condescension and goodness, these plain expressions of the love of his people.

"You may be assured, that it is my most anxious wish, and will be my assiduous endeavour, faithfully to represent his Majesty's affectionate disposition towards the people of Ireland, and especially to diffuse the happy spirit of concord and union in Ireland, in obedience to his Majesty's paternal feelings and parting admonitions, which have fixed so deep an impression in the minds of all Irishmen. The glorious achievements of my fellow countrymen, by sea and land, constitute the pride of the Empire, and have attracted the admiration of the world.

"I trust that the continuance of general peace may afford you a long period of repose; but if your King and country should again call for your exertions against foreign or domestic enemies, I entertain no doubt that your conduct will prove a bright addition to the glory which you have already acquired.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE EXTRAORDINARY.

RESUSCITATION OF COLONEL THORNTON.

Extract of a letter written by Colonel Thornton, to his friend George Hankins, Esq. in answer to a letter of condolence addressed to Mrs. Thornton, on the supposed death of her husband:

"Paris, Rue de la Paix, Dec. 25, 1822.

"My honest Brother Sportsman,—This is Christmas Day, dedicated by me, from my youth, to gaiety and reasonable hospitality, endeavouring to make all happy according to the situation in which Providence has placed me.

"In health no man can be more hearty, but not quite stout in my knees and feet; stomach invincible; always an appetite; eat three times a-day—tea, muffins, and grated hung beef at nine—at two, roasted game, or cocks-combs, and about a pint of the finest white Burgundy—dinner at five, and then a bottle of wine—about three or four glasses of spirits and water, rather weak,—then to bed:—sleep better than I ever did in my life—Pretty well, you will say, for a dead man. Rise at eight, breakfast at nine; so we go on—Every night the finest dreams. I expect some wildboar; if it comes our friend B. may be sure of a part.

"P. S. Dec. 26.—I find by the Papers that I died, after a short illness, much lamented, &c. &c. at Paris. However that may be, I gave a dinner yesterday to a dozen sportsmen; we had roast beef, plum-pudding, Yorkshire goose pie, and sat up singing most gaily till two this morning. At twelve we had two broiled fowls, gizzards, &c. and finished a bottle of old rum, in punch. No intoxication; for I went to bed well, and never rose better.

(Signed)
THORNTON, MARQUIS DE PONT.

We mentioned yesterday the lamentable suicide of Mr. Slade, of the Navy Pay Office, at Chatham. "On the discovery of this dreadfull catastrophe," says the *Maidstone Gazette*, "a most affecting scene took place. Mr. S. and her daughters, in an agony of distraction, threw themselves on the body of their unfortunate husband and father, and were taken away in a state of insensibility. The situation of the unhappy family is most distressing: from the enjoyment of comparative affluence they are, in this awful manner, deprived of their only support, and reduced to beggary. Imagination cannot picture a more dreadful and soul harrowing catastrophe, both in the nature of its occurrence, and in its melancholy consequences to an amiable and innocent family, whose distress has excited general sympathy and pity. Mr. S. was an elderly man, and we believe leaves eight children. Up to the moment of his death he bore the most irreproachable character. The deficiency, we are sorry to hear, is somewhat about 8000*l.* We understand that Mr. S. some time ago lost a considerable sum by a connexion with a banking concern."

TRADE OF LIVERPOOL.

The following are the particulars of some of the articles of British manufactured goods exported last week from the Port of Liverpool:—

COTTONS.—New York, 645,947 yards plain, 105,753 yards dyed, 667,466 yards printed, 570 dozen of handkerchiefs—Baltimore, 4000 yards plain—Sa annah, 35,000 yards plain—Charleston, 92,260 yards plain, 3000 yards printed, 2500 yards dyed—New Orleans 31,299 yards plain—Brazil, 26,980 yards plain—Bania, 30,103 yards printed, 6700 yards dyed, 18,700 yards plain—Maranham 20,720 yards plain—Pernambuco, 1000 yards muslin—Rio, 44,200 yards plain—Valparaisna, 28,600 yards checked, 5520 yards plain—Buenos Ayres, 19,139 yards plain, 32,908 yards printed, 17364 yards dyed, 1039 dozen of handkerchiefs—14,285 yards checked—Antigua 1886 yards plain—Demerara 1405 yards plain, 410 yards checked—3471 yards muslin—Havannah 8064 yards printed, 1087 yards dyed, 3417 yards plain—Aux Cayes 206,520 yards plain—Malta 6000 yards printed—Sicily 1040 yards plain—Trieste 12,000 plain, 15,456 yards nankeens—Genoa 150,114 yards plain, 49,600 yards dyed 44,124 yards printed—Leghorn 47,791 yards plain, 58,800 yards dyed, 12,830 yards printed—Messina 8604 yards nankeens, 43,752 yards plain—Naples 27,108 yards dyed; 6888 yards plain, 6797 yards printed—Palermo 11,600 yards nankeens—Gibraltar 7,200 yards nankeens, 9,000 yards plain, 5,000 yards printed—Lisbon 37,158 yards dyed; 161,514 yards plain, 78,420 printed—Oporto 214,072 yards plain, 1440 yards dyed, 25,520 yards printed.

LINEN CLOTH.—New York 131,524 yards—Philadelphia 3133 yds—Baltimore 5930 yrds—New Orleans 13,551 yrds—Brazil 7865 yds—Bahia 12,437 yds—Rio 13,670 yrds—Valparaiso 7631 yds—Buenos Ayres 40,824 yds—Antigua 13,390 yds—Aux Cayes 70,674 yds—Jamaica 5823 yds—Demera a 1302 yds—Havannah 1400 yds—Oporto 9802 yds—Lisbon 28,860 yds.

WOOLLEN STUFFS.—New York 1938 pces 1035 ends and 593 yds—Savannah 308 pces—New Orlean, 12 ends—Rio 16 pces—Macao 35 pces—Buenos Ayres 544 pces 20 ends—Jamaica 28 pces—Palermo 20 pces—Genoa 648 pces 4 ends—Leghorn 108 ends—Lisbon 114 pces—Oporto 352 pces.

WORSTED STUFFS.—New York 3855 pces 10,920 yds—Pernambuco 60 pces—Buenos Ayres 54 pces—Genoa 460 pces—Oporto 129 pces—Lisbon 55 pces.

CARPETING.—New York 2340 yds—Valparaiso 1030 yds—Buenos Ayres 3347 yds.

JANUARY 14.

NORFOLK AGRICULTURAL MEETING.

A meeting of the Proprietors and Occupiers of Land in the county of Norfolk was held on Saturday last, in the Shire-house at the Castle of Norwich, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present depressed state of agriculture. The hour fixed by the High Sheriff, Sir J. Astley, for the commencement of the business of the day, was twelve o'clock at noon precisely. As early as half-past ten several freeholders had assembled on the Castle-hill; and before twelve the Shire-house had become partially filled by a number of gentlemen who had obtained from the High Sheriff and his Deputy tickets of admission to the interior of the Castle. Shortly after that hour, the public entrance to the Shire-house was thrown open; and the space which then remained vacant was immediately occupied by the numerous body of yeomanry who had for some time been quietly waiting for admission at the gates. We do not recollect to have ever witnessed a meeting which bore a more regular and respectable appearance. Among the individuals present were the Earl of Albemarle and Lord Suffield; T. W. Coke and E. Wodehouse, Esquires, Members for the County; the Hon. and Rev. T. Neville; Sir T. B. Beever, Sir Thomas Preston, Barts. Admiral Lukyn; General Walpole, M. P.; Colonel Petre, Colonel Keppell; Aldermen Thurtell and Bolingbroke; Messrs. Postle, S. T. Southwell, J. Harvey, W. Lukyn, W. Jary, J. D. Bedingfeld, E. Lombe, Henry Blyth, M. Elwyn, T. B. Evans, &c.; the Reverends Archdeacon Bathurst, G. Glover, J. Preston, J. D. Borton, and several other gentlemen of fortune and respectability with whose names we were unacquainnted.

At a quarter part 12 the High Sheriff rose, and stated that he had deemed it his duty, in consequence of the official situation which he then held, to call a meeting of the county upon a requisition which he had received from a numerous and respectable body of the land, holders within it. He therefore came forward to declare that the meeting was now legally convened for the purpose stated in that requisition. He should not take up more time than was sufficient to express a hope, that gentlemen would confine their observations to the objects for which the meeting had been called.

The Under-Sheriff then read the requisition, and the High-Sheriff's answer to it.

The Earl of Albemarle then moved, and Lord Suffield seconded the proposition, that the High-Sheriff do take the chair. It was carried unanimously.

After the High Sheriff had taken the chair, Mr. Thurtell rose and spoke to the following effect:—Having been one of the individuals who had signed the requisition which had been transmitted to the High Sheriff, he felt it incumbent upon him, in the discharge of his public duty, to make a few observations explanatory of the causes which had led to the present alarming and distressing state of the agricultural interest. He had given, as was his duty, his best consideration to that subject; and he did not hesitate to declare after such consideration, that the principal cause of the existing distress was the enormous and overwhelming taxation of the country. (Loud applause.) What his political bias for many years had been was well known to most of the individuals whom the then had the honour of addressing; and the observations which he was about to make might lead many of them to suppose that he had totally changed his political opinions. Now, with regard to the conduct of the administration in the expenditure of the country he did not fear to announce thus publicly that his opinions had undergone a most decided change. He trusted, however, that he should not be told on that account that he had acted rashly, or that he had been influenced by the operation of the times upon himself in making that change. He could assure them most solemnly that such had not been the case. As a proof of it, he would recall to their recollection a certain celebrated document, called "The Norfolk Declaration," which had been issued some years ago. That declaration had been put into his hands for signature; but on perusing it, he had declared that no consideration whatsoever should induce him to sign it. He had been asked to state his reasons for such a determination; and he had replied that the statements in the Declaration were far from true; for they paid compliments to the Administration for having adopted a rigid system of economy, and for having reduced the expenditure of the State to the lowest possible standard. Now, when he complained of the expenditure of Ministers, he did not think that it could be cut down to the level of 1792; indeed he knew that it could not; but still, upon looking to it in that year and comparing it with that of the present, after four years of pretended economy and retrenchment, he felt himself justified in asserting that there was much expense that might and ought to have been got rid of. (Loud cheers.) There was another stronger reason which had influenced him in changing his opinions: it was this—that the King shortly after the close of the war had opened the Session of Parliament with a declaration, that the expenditure of the State should be cut down to the lowest standard that was compatible with the national safety. He should view that declaration of his Majesty as the declaration of his Ministers, and should say that it had by no means been acted upon as the country had been induced to expect. (Cheers.) The country had been told by some persons of ignorant and illiberal minds, that the yeomanry, a body of which he was proud to call himself a member, had been guilty of much extravagance.—Now the charge against individual members of that body might, perhapt, be correct; but certainly was not so against the body itself; and he would leave it to the meeting to decide upon the injustice of blaming all for the faults of a few. It was likewise said that the landholders had the remedy in their own hands; that they should reduce their rents, and the clergy their tithes. He would, however, take upon himself to assert, even [illegible] rents and tithes should be reduced to [illegible] they were in 1792, the cultivators of th[illegible] would find it impossible to go on. (C[illegible] But would any man be bold eno[illegible] that, if the landlords were to [illegible] rents to what they were in 17[illegible] could support themselves in [illegible] of things? Certainly they [illegible] the clergy live with tithe[illegible] proportion? Certainl[illegible] bouring man, who re[illegible] now upon it as he[illegible] tainly not. The[illegible] the cause of this [illegible] and if they did [illegible] the cause in th[illegible] of the countr[illegible] proceeded [illegible] views to [illegible]

present, they would find it bordering on the very edge of bankruptcy: they would find that a suspension of payments had already commenced, and must, if the present system be continued, soon become general. They had been told in the last Sessions of Parliament—indeed they had been insultingly told by Lord Castlereagh—that the landed interest was at present in a state of repose. If his Lordship intended anything to be meant by that expression, he must have meant that it was emerging from a state of difficulty. Now his Lordship must have have known that the case was quite otherwise. Indeed he had never known his Lordship to be guilty of such a violation of the truth, except once, when he stated that the coronation of his Majesty had not been postponed from the summer of 1820 to that of 1821, in consequence of the arrival of the Queen in England. These assertions were twin brothers to each other, and ought never to be separated or forgotten. There was a maxim which he always pursued in private life, and which was equally applicable to public life—he meant that of never allowing a man, whom he had once caught in a lie, to deceive him a second time. So much then for Lord Castlereagh's state of repose. There was another subject, also, to which he wished to draw the attention of the meeting. In the last session of Parliament, a certain document had appeared called the Report of the Agricultural Committee; and certainly a more absurd and stupid publication had never met the public eye. He had read it with some degree of attention, and wished to call their attention to the following sentence in it:—"We have given the best consideration in our power to this subject, and are of opinion that the grain of this country must ultimately approximate in price to that of the Continent, with the difference only of the expense of bringing it to market." Could any thing be more absurd or ridiculous? Was the British labourer to be told, that notwithstanding the taxation under which he laboured, his produce was to be sold at the same rate as that of the continent, where taxation was so much lighter? The assertion was too ridiculous to be dwelt on for a moment. Indeed the Hon. Chairman of that Committee would have acted more consistently with his own character, supposing the story to be true that the report which he had drawn up was for some cause or other rejected, and that of Mr. Huskisson adopted in its stead, if he had either left the Committee altogether, or protested against its proceedings, as Mr. Curwen, much to his own honour, had thought it proper to protest. These were the observations which he conceived it necessary to offer to the meeting; and if in the course of them any errors had crept in, he trusted that a generous public would consider them as errors of the head, and not as errors of the heart. (Cheers.) He should now submit a series of resolutions to the meeting. He would read them altogether, but he should propose to the High Sheriff to put them separately. The worthy Gentleman than read the following resolutions:—

"1. That the present alarming and depressed state of agriculture in this kingdom must inevitably and speedily lead to the utter ruin of the occupiers of the soil, and will eventually be most injurious to the owners of land, unless effectual measures be immediately adopted by Parliament to arrest its destructive progress.

"2. That it is the opinion of this Meeting that the most probable, and therefore most proper, means of affording relief is to restore the currency to the standard of value in existence previously to and at the time of passing the Cash Resumption Payment Act (commonly called Mr. Peel's Bill), as in reference to that standard of value nearly all the existing contracts were made, and debts incurred, and the departure from which, if longer persisted in, must inevitably involve the whole agricultural community in the common ruin.

"3. That no measures of relief can be permanent and effectual unless the most rigid economy be enforced in every department of the state, and the expenditure thereof, as well as military, from the head of the [illegible] down to the lowest offices of Government materially reduced—measures the operation of which, will relieve the overwhelming burden of taxation which oppresses them, enable them to pay their rents, the clergy to relinquish the present enormous [illegible] expenses incident [illegible] the price [illegible] lation of [illegible] that tax is of vital importance to the agricultural interest.

"5. That a petition, embracing all the foregoing objects, be addressed to each House of Parliament as early as possible in the next session, and that the Earl of Albemarle and the Earl of Orford be requested to present the same to the House of Lords, and the County Members to the House of Commons."

G. Watson, Esq. rose to second the Resolutions. If any one asked why a measure of such importance as this was did not originate with the leading Gentlemen of the county, the reply of the Requisitionists was, that the leading Gentlemen themselves were best able to answer that question. They (the leading Gentlemen) might have good reasons for their conduct, but those persons who thought differently would not have discharged their duty, either to themselves or to the agriculturists generally, had they not signed the Requisition for calling this Meeting. In doing this they followed the course prescribed by law. The Requisitionists had a stake in the country as well as the leading Gentlemen; not certainly to the same amount, but yet of equal importance to them; and therefore they were justified in taking such steps as they deemed necessary to secure the permanence of that stake. They made no apology for their conduct; in presenting the Requisition, they only claimed and exercised the right of Englishmen; their constitutional right to lay their grievances before Parliament, and seek redress. And, he would ask, who were more entitled to redress than those who were most aggrieved? Would any one stand up and say that the agriculturists complained without a cause? There might indeed, be some mean and miserable beings who would so say, and that there were such, they had seen from a letter signed A. B., which had a short time ago appeared in The Norwich Mercury. That letter was a disgrace to the writer, whoever he was; it shewed that he was not possessed of those philanthropic feelings which distinguish the man from the brute.—(Hear, hear.) He thought he might apply to this individual the lines of the Poet, where he describes such a character to

"Fix his iron talons on the poor,
And grasp them like some lordly beast of prey."

In drawing up the Resolutions, the Committee had studiously endeavoured to avoid every thing which was likely to arouse or irritate party feeling. They were desirous, if possible, of attaining unanimity; they thought that whatever difference of opinion might exist as to the cause of the present distresses, ought to be made subject of discussion elsewhere, and on a different occasion. There it was totally irrelevant to the object which brought them together. (Hear, hear, hear.) Their main object ought to be, to adopt such measures as would produce the desired effect of removing those distresses which were allowed on all hands to exist. With this view he had abstained from entering into party politics, and he hoped that other gentlemen would do the same. (Hear, hear, hear.) He was of opinion that the proposed Resolutions were most likely to be effectual in removing the evils complained of, and therefore he begged leave to second them.

The under Sheriff then read the Resolutions. After they had been read

The Earl of Albemarle came forward, amid loud and long continued cheering, to address the Meeting. He commenced his speech by observing, that the first use which he should make of the opportunity then afforded him to address the county of Norfolk, would be to return his sincere thanks to the respectable Gentlemen who had signed the requisition for calling it together—thereby enabling him and his brother freeholders to exercise their ancient, wholesome, and constitutional rights, of fairly, openly, and fearlessly, discussing any matters which they considered as public grievances.—(Loud cheering.) His next thanks were due to the High Sheriff of the county for the readiness which he had shown to meet the wishes of the requisitionists, and for the handsome manner in which he had afforded the sanction of his high office to the objects which they professed to have in view.—(Loud cheers.)—He had also to return his thanks to the gentlemen of the county for not having allowed themselves to be influenced by those persons, not, indeed, of their own county, but of others, who were desirous of preventing, by every means in their power, the exercise of the ancient, wholesome, and constitutional rights of Englishmen. (Cheers.) Nor could [illegible] from returning thanks to the [illegible]ons. [illegible]being [illegible] he [illegible]; nor would [illegible]

men to whom upon this occasion his gratitude was due, his friend Mr. Watson, who had so ably seconded the gentleman who had bronght forward the business of the day. He would next say that he attended the present meeting with pride and satisfaction, and not less from duty than inclination. (Cheers.) But now he wished to make a distinction, and to inform the meeting that he addressed it more from duty than inclination. To speak the honest truth, he was unwilling to address them upon the present subject, because he found it to be too intricate for him. If in the privacy of his own retirement, he could himself scarcely understand it, how much more difficult would it be for him to make himself understood upon it, amidst the bustle and confusion which always naturally occurred at a public meeting. This was only one of the difficulties which he felt on the present occasion: he had also another of rather a different nature. It had been stated by his worthy friend (Mr. Watson) that politics were totally irrelevant to the purposes for which they were assembled; and with the strong feelings which he (Loud Albemarle) possessed on that subject, he would put it to the Hon. Gentleman who stood near him (Mr. Woehonse), whether he was not putting a little restraint upon himself when he determined not to permit himself to utter even one single groan (laughter) against those whom he believed to be the authors of all the calamities under which the country was at that moment suffering. (Cheers.) On that subject, however, he would say no more. There was also another reason why he was reluctant to come forward at present, and that was, that he differed in opinion with several gentlemen whom he highly valued and respected, on several points that were almost certain to be agitated. He thought that they were misled by the visionary impracticable plans of Mr. Webbe Hall, (cheers), and the manifestoes of the Loyal Constitutional Association, (Cheers.) With respect to the distress of the agricultural interest, unfortunately he was not called upon to say one single word in proof of it: it spoke, alas! too plainly for itself; all of them were suffering severely under it, and ruin, absolute ruin, was impending over the heads of them all. (Cheers) With respect to the requisition which had been presented to the High Sheriff he begged leave to say, for himself, that from the first moment he heard of it, he had determined to give his best support to the cause of his fellow sufferers, (Applause.) He had likewise determined to take no captious objections to the difficulties by which it was surrounded, and on the present day, he trusted that he should redeem the pledge which he now gave them. With the resolutions which had just been proposed to them, as, from the respect due to his worthy friend Mr. Coke, both as a large landed proprietor, and their long tried representative, they had been sent to him, he (Lord Albemarle) was previously acquainted; and he had therefore been enabled to give them a more attentive consideration than he could have done, had he now heard them for the first time. His anxiety to agree with them had in a great number of points been completely gratified; but in some he must say that it had been a little disappointed. His disappointment, however, was rather as to points of omission, than to points on which an opinion was expressed. He rejoiced, as a Norfolk man, that the County of Norfolk had been the first in which a county meeting had been convened on the distress of agriculture; and he further rejoiced that in that great agricultural county, distressed as it was known to be, they had not said one word about a corn-bill, that they had not sought relief from restrictive duties, and that they had not dreamt of supporting any measures that were calculated to give an artificial rise to the price of corn. He felt great pleasure at such an occurrence, because the measures to which he had alluded were in any shape unjust; and as none could be more interested in them than the farmers of the county of Norfolk, he trusted that in future they would not even be considered beneficial. They were not practicable, they were not politic, they were not just; but even if they were at once practicable, politic, and just, he was convinced that they would not yield the agriculturists any sensible relief.—(Hear, hear.) In reminding them of the view which had been taken of this subject by others, he must beg leave also to remind them, that while corn was sold at 40s. a coomb in England, and at 20s. a coomb elsewhere, it was impossible by any restrictive duties to benefit the English agriculturist. It was not in the power of Parliament itself, omnipotent as it was called, and powerful as they all from sad experience knew it to be, to give him the slightest aid by the adoption of such a system. He should like to know, if such a scheme were attempted to be carried into execution, how the preamble of the act of Parliament authorising it would run. Would it be in the following manner? "Whereas it appears that wheaten bread can be bought cheap abroad, be it therefore enacted, by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advise and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in Parliament assembled, that wheaten bread shall be sold dear in England."—(Laughter.) The great political economisis of the country were accustomed to tell them that its distress originated first, from a superabundance of production, and next from a redundancy of the population. Now, if such an act as that to which he had alluded were to pass, one of the two causes to which our evils were attributed would, at least, be removed. The redundancy of population would soon vanish, owing to the emigration which it would immediately produce. He had English feeling enough about him to condemn most severely the conduct of such of his countrymen as, under the existing circumstances, scraped together the remnant of their property with the intention of spending it among foreigners. If he was to be reduced to the necessity of spending his last shilling—and it was impossible to forsee how far the present distress might extend itself—even then he would not quit the country, but would still retain the melancholy satisfaction of spending his last shilling in it. (Loud Cheers.) But if the Government were to be absurd enough to pass such an act as he had described, he, for one, would immediately quit England: for he should consider it to be right to follow cheap corn wherever it was to be found; and he had no doubt that a large part of the population would be of the same opinion; and thus the loss in consumption would not be compensated by the gain in price. (Cheers.) He must now allude to another topic; and here, again, he must express his satisfaction that the farmers of Norfolk had not attributed their distress to the importation of foreign corn. How that fallacy could continue so to be credited, he was at a loss to conceive, inasmuch as foreign corn had not been in competition with our corn for the last three years. There might have been a little in the market, but it could not have amounted to any such quantity as was calculated to effect the price of British corn. He was glad, too, that nothing had been said about the warehousing system; not that he considered that no relief could be derived from an alteration in the system of warehousing foreign corn, but that he considered the relief which would be so obtained too pitiful to be mentioned; indeed, if they could obtain it, it would be only like taking a drop from the ocean of their miseries. He was likewise glad that another topic had also been passed over in silence—he meant the fallacy of taking the averages, as not much relief could be anticiated from any change in that part of the present system. Having thus alluded to the points omitted in the resolutions, he should now proceed to those contained in them. The first remedy which they proposed for raising agriculture from its present depressed state was the repeal of Mr. Peel's Bill. Now no arguments had been advanced in favour of this measure, and he must say that he should like to hear what arguments could be advanced in favour of that repeal before he consented to make it. They all knew what that Bill was, but would they tell him who Mr. Peel, the promoter of it, was? He had no doubt that Mr. Peel was a very respectable person: but in the name of Heaven, who was he that had reduced them to that state of ruin and distress that nothing could relieve them but the repeal of his? Why, that very Mr. Peel, if reports were to be believed, was forthwith to become a Member of the Cabinet, and to take an active part in directing the affairs of the nation. That remark, however, was by the by, and ought not to be considered in the way of politics. But to return from the disgression into which he had wandered. He would acknowledge, now that he was on Mr. Peel's bill, that it was a subject on which he felt himself much pauzled, and on which he did not wish to give any decided opinion. He did not know whether the immediate cause of the present distress might not be partly attributed to Mr. Peel's bill. Indeed he was rather disposed to think, that, coming when it did, it had been instrumental in producing some portion of our distress. But even though such had certainly been its operation at that time, it did not therefore follow that he should consider the repeal of it at the present moment to be likely to produce a beneficial result. For what, he would ask, then, had been the great cause of all the calamities under which they were labouring? Was it not the great circulation of paper which had formerly prevailed? What were they now pro-

(*Continued in the Additional Supt.*)

Additional Supplement to the Bombay Courier.

SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1822.

(Continued from the last Page Supt.)

posing as the remedy for those calamities? The repeal of Mr. Peel's bill, and a recurrence to a paper currency. What was the disease? A paper currency. What was the remedy proposed to be applied for it? Why, the very disease itself. This was recurring to a species of medical practice to which he had sometimes heard allusion made by way of joke. A man was bit by a dog. What was proposed as a cure for the bite? Why, the very principle now to be adopted —to have him bit by the same dog again. (Laughter.) As he had heard nothing in favour of repealing Mr. Peel's bill, and as his argument was strong against it, he felt greatly inclined to oppose the second resolution, which recommended it as an expedient and beneficial measure. The attributing also the whole of our distress to Mr. Peel's bill was very erroneous; the real cause of it was to be found in the enormous taxation, as well direct as indirect (to which by the bye, sufficient attention was not paid), at present upon the country. Well, therefore, was it stated in the third resolution, that unless the most rigid economy were enforced in every department of the state, and the expenditure of it, as well naval as military, from the head of the executive down to the lowest offices of Government, were very materially reduced, no improvement could be effected in the condition of the holders and cultivators of the land. In the substance of that resolution he most cordially concurred; but he thought that some slight alteration was necessary, in the language in which it was drawn up, as well as in the language of that which followed it. The 4th resolution alluded to the repeal of the malt duties; to that he had no objection, but these duties were not the only duties which he deemed it proper to have repealed. The distress was general. and so also ought to be the relief applied to it. (Cheers.) Not only ought the malt duties to be repealed, but the duties on soap and candles, salt and leather. (A voice in the crowd—"And tea and sugar, and all the taxes.") He would therefore have those duties inserted among those which the 4th resolution proposed to repeal. Indeed his short view of the subject was this—that economy ought to be so rigidly enforced, that by the reduction of taxation, those articles which were articles of absolute necessity to the agriculturist, and which were now heavily taxed, should be brought down to meet the price of corn; and not that the price of corn should be raised up by false and fictitious means to meet the price to those articles. Whether the repeal of the duties he had mentioned would be sufficient to alleviate the sufferings which one and all of them were experiencing he could not pretend to say; but he thought that he should be justified in saying this, that it would be sufficient to begin with. For his own part, he did not hesitate to assert, that without a total change in the whole system of administration, no relief could be either permanent or effectual. That change of system, however, and he now spoke in fear and trembling of his friend Mr. Watson, could never be brought about without a reform in the Commons House of Parliament. (Reiterated cheers.) Having said so much upon that subject, he dared not trust himself to say a word more on it, on account of the pledge he had given them at the commencement of his speech. He would now explain to them his view of what he conceived it most adviseable to do. He would allow the first resolution to stand as at present. He would negative the second resolution, which propsed the repeal of Mr. Peel's Bill, and in lieu of it would propose another, declaring taxation to be the cause of the depressed state of agriculture. In the 3d Resolution he would propose an alteration, which would however leave its substance the same. In the 4th Resolution he would add the repeal of the duties on soap and candles, and salt and leather, to those on malt. It would be then seen that except on the 2d Resolution he agreed with all the points contained in the original Resolutions. The Noble Earl then read his Resolutions, of which the first was the same with that proposed by Mr. Thurtell. The remainder were as follow.

"2d. That the amount of public expenditure, and consequently of public demand, by direct and indirect taxation, is the plain unquestionable cause of our present suffering; and that the only safe and practicable remedy is to be found in such a diminution of those demands as may enable the farmer to grow his produce at a reasonable rate and thus equally spread the benefit of its influence through every class of society throughout the kingdom.

"3d. That the diminution is to a very great extent capable of being instantly made without any public detriment whatever, by a rigid economy enforced in every department of the State, naval, military, and civil, from the head of the executive down to the lowest offices of Government, relieving all classes from the overwhelming burden of taxation that so heavily oppresses them, enabling landlords to lower their rents, and clergymen and impropriators their tithes, and by improving the situation of the poor, lessening the amount levied for their subsistence: in short, reducing all the heavy and intolerable expenses now incidental to the occupancy and cultivation of the soil.

"4th. That though this meeting, disavowing all selfish motives, and anxious only for the general welfare and prosperity, is willing to leave to the wisdom of Parliament the particular items upon which a reduction of taxation may be best made, yet it feels that the repeal of the malt duties, together with the heavy imposts upon soap, candles, salt, and leather, amounting together to five millions and upwards, levied upon articles closely connected with agriculture, and ranking amongst the indispensable necessaries of life, most especially call for the most attentive consideration-

"5th. That this Meeting feels itself compelled to urge its resolutions with the greater earnestness, from reflecting that six years of peace, the usual and only season in all countries for the reduction of those burdens which war imposes, and the nourishment of public prosperity and individual wealth, have now passed away, not only without producing in this country any ad quate relief, but that during this long period commerce has languished & agriculture declined from one degree of depression to another, till at last it has reached a crisis, in which either some very important amelioration must take place, or a total derangement of the whole order and relations of society must ensue."

Whilst the 4th resolution was reading, an individual exclaimed—"How then is the national creditor to be paid?"

After Lord Albemarle had read the Resolutions, and before they were put by the High Sheriff,

General Walpole observed that a gentleman had just aked a question to which it was proper that an answer should be given. The question was—"How is the national creditor to be paid?" He replied, that he ought not to be paid at the sole expense of the land. (cheer. The fundholder ought also to bear some part of the pressure which was now weighing down all the rest of the empire.

The first Resolution was then put, and carried unanimously.

On the second Resolution being put.

Mr. Thurtell rose and briefly explained the reasons which had induced him to propose it. He likewise added, that he had no wish to oppose that which had been just proposed in its stead by Lord Albemarle. (Hear.)

The Earl of Albemarle replied, that his objection to the Resolution was simply this—that it did not follow that, as the enactment of Mr. Peel's Bill had done harm, the repeal of it would produce a contrary effect.

Mr. R. Orris, jun. supported the second resolution proposed by Mr. Thurtell.

Lord Suffield then came forward to address the Meeting, and was received with loud cheering. He commenced his observations by stating, that he felt considerable embarrassment in addressing them, and that principally upon two accounts, of which the first was, that, unaccustomed as he was to public speaking, he had to follow the Earl Albemarle whose speeches never failed to amuse and instruct all who heard them; and the second was, if possible, still more formidable, and required a more lengthened explanation. He had been told that the present was not a political meeting. How that could be so he would not pretend to decide, but it was certainly convened upon a political subject; and if he was not, in discussing it, to speak upon politics, upon what was he to be allowed to speak?—(Loud cheers.) If, instead of being a political meeting, it had been a party meeting, then he, who was no party man, would not have attended it. But, in making that assertion, he wished to explain what he meant by the word party. Party, as it was generally used, meant nothing else but faction, from which, however, it differed most essentially—faction being founded on an attachment to men, party on an attainment to principles. Now, if the present had been a party-meeting, in the sense of faction, he again repeated that he would not have been present at it, conceiving as he did that all such meetings were of no real use to the country but merely struggles to obtain political power, Considering it, however, to be a political meeting, he should certainly venture to discuss at it a certain portion of the politics of the day: and if, in doing so, he should advance any positions which seemed altogether irrelevant to the business of the meeting he trustde that the High Sheriff would have the goodness to stop him immediately. (Cheers, and cries of "Go on.") He was sorry to say, though they were now in the sixth year of peace, they were not assembled to celebrate its blessings, but to consider of the distress in which they were plunged. and to see whether they could not, by acting with firmness, consistency and vigor, extricate themselves from the calamities in which they were involved. Now it appeared to him, that ther were only two remedies for the present depressed state of agriculture. Of these, one was to increase the price of corn by restrictive duties, until it became a remunerative price; and the other to remove the causes which prevented corn from reaching that price at present: and here he must be permitted to join with the Noble Lord who had preceded him, in rejoicing in not having heard any thing at that time of that stupid and ridiculous doctrine, that selling corn at high prices would relieve the cultivator of the soil from from the difficulties by which he was at present surrounded.----What he would ask, would be the effect of raising corn to a high price? Why that his friends in the north---for he had friends in Lancashire as well as in Norfolk---would absolutely starve. Did they recollect the state of distress to which the manufacturers of Lancashire had lately been reduced by the high price of provisions? He was sure that they did; he was sure that they could not have forgotten how those manufacturers had met to consider of the best means of relieving their distress, and how they had had their throats cut for so meeting. (Loud cheering accompanied with some few hisses.) Between the meeting to which he was alluding and the present, the only difference was that the former took place in a moral populous district. In the country of Norfolk, it was easy to apply to the High Sheriff, and to obtain from him a public meeting, at which grievances could be discussed----(cheers)----but in Lancashire, where were ten thousand inhabitants for every ten inhabitants in Norfolk, and where they were certainly less enlightened, the same facilities were not granted for the exercise of that ancient constitutional right of all Englishmen---the right of discussing public grievances. (Cheers) He trusted that he should be forgiven for the digression into which he had entered, whilst he had wished to say a few words in behalf of the manufactures of Lancashire, who were quite as much his countrymen as the farmers of Norfolk. But to proceed: he had, he trusted, shown that one of the two remedies which he had mentioned for the distress of the country----namely, the obtaining a remunerative price for the agriculturer by artificial means---would be quite ineffectual. What, then, was the other remedy which he thought might be applied with some hopes of success? He would tell them---the removal of the causes which prevented corn arriving at a remunerative price, or, in other words, the removal of taxation. (Loud cheering.) That was the only remedy now left to the country; and to produce any benefit, it must not be applied in any small degrees, but by wholesale.---(Cheers.) They must reduce the expenditure by the amount of 5,000,000l. per annum, or they would do absolutely nothing.---(Cheers.) Taxation was the evil which pressed so heavy on the nation; and, besides the direct inconveniences which it occasioned to every individual member of it, was most mischievous from the immediate influence which it allowed the Government to exercise in every corner of it. He was not, however, sanguine enough to suppose that it could be got rid of without a Reform in Parliament, (Great applause.) The want of that reform was rapidly bringing us to a crisis, when meetings like the present would cease to be those farcical kind of things which some high authorities had deemed it expedient in their wisdom to denominate them. (Cheers.) If they omitted to introduce the word reform at present into their resolutions, still he was sure that they would not continue to omit it long (cheers); and introduce it whenever they would, they would find that distress had preceded them in performing its work. (Cheers.) Though he lamented as much as man could do the individual distress which at present prevailed ---indeed they all felt it, and that was the best means of creating sympathy---yet he was glad to say that it had produced at least one beneficial effect, it had removed a film from the eyes of many who heretofore had been blind to the existing system. As their pockets had become lighter, their sight had become clearer (great applause and laughter), and he had little doubt that if things did not speedily improve, they would, before long, become even lynx-eyed observers of the abuses of Government. He would put a simple question to many of the gentlemen whom he saw around him. He would ask them, whether, when they sold their corn at a high price, seven or eight years ago, they had ever troubled their heads much about politics? (Laughter.) They were beginning, however, to think about them now, and they would think about them still more, in a short time, than they did even at present; for the cultivation of land would, he was afraid, have more distress to suffer, and the more they were distressed, the better politicians would they gradually become. (Cheers) With respect to the repeal of Mr. Peel's bill, be must be permitted to say, that he differed entirely in opinion from the worthy gentleman who had last addressed the meeting and for this reason---that the bank Restriction Act, which the repeal of Mr. Peel's Bill would re-enact, was the cause and origin of all the difficulties in which the country was now involved; that it had enabled the Ministers by the power it gave them over the Bank to obtain almost unlimited credit with that establishment, and thus to expend those enormous sums of money which were the real cause of the present distress; that it had created a currency of the paper which had given a fictitious value to money, which Mr. Peel's Bill was proceeding to restore to its standard; and that if it had been continued, which would have made the farmer approach ruin far more certainly and rapidly than he was now approaching it. (Cheers) One good effect of Mr. Peel's Bill was, that it was daily bringing the English farmer nearer to a state of competition with the foreign grower, into which it was at present impossible for him to enter. The former sold his corn at 30s. a quarter---the latter as 40s. What was the cause of this great difference? It was that the foreigner paid no taxes---not that he had a better climate or greater industry than the English farmer. The opinions which he had stated upon this point were not opinions which he had himself crudely formed---for he was ready to confess that he was no financier; but opinions supported by those who were best acquainted with the whole bearing of this great financial question. The Noble Lord then proceeded to state, that when he was discussing the propriety and necessity of a reform, he ought to have observed, that unless they introduced into their petition a prayer for reform, they would absolutely be doing nothing. (Loud cheers) He was aware that such a proposition would, in all probability, meet at present with considerable opposition (cries of No, no---move, move); & as all the speakers who had preceded him had expressed a strong desire for unanimity in their proceedings, it might perhaps be has well not to make it now. No man could desire to see a reform in Parliament more eagerly than he did; but still he would not hasten the commencement of it. Those who were for postponing it now, would not be for postponing it long. (Cheers, and loud cries of move, move.) For the sake of unanimity, perhaps it might be as well not to move it at present (no, no); though if the majority of the gentlemen present were of a different opinion, he should certainly have no objection to propose a resolution to that effect (Great applause.) He should now beg leave to make a few remarks upon an observation that had fallen from the Honourable Gentleman who had moved the resolutions which were first submitted to the consideration of the of the Meeting. That Gentleman had told them that he was unwilling to return to the expenditure of 1792. Now he (Lord Suffield) should like to know why they should not return to that standard? A Committee of the House of Commons had recommended that such a proceeding was expedient, so far as regarded the military establishments. Indeed it was worth while to contrast the expenditure in 1792, with that of the present year. Our expenditure in the year 1792 amounted to 7,800,000l.; at present it was 26,000,000l. How, in the name of wonder, did that happen? Was that owing to Mr. Peel's Bill? No, but to a careless and extravagant administration. And here. by the bye, he would remark, that it was not the extravagance of administration in itself that was so injurious, but in the effects which it produced in the shape of influence. It enabled Ministers, in the first place, to vote whatever taxes they pleased, and afterwards, by becoming masters of them when collected, to retain their station in spite of all the just indignation excited against them throughout the impere, The influence which the taxes through, into the hand of Ministers ought to be far more a subject of dread than royal prerogative. Indeed, a violent act of the prerogative was likely to be of rare occurrence: when it did occur, it would create alarm, and some resistance even might be made to it. (Loud cheers.) Influence, however, was perpetually working in the dark, creeping into every fibre of the state, undermining all its most valuable institutions, and creating an effect which he

would not describe, but from which he would only call upon God to defend them. (Cheers,) That influence he was desirous of checking by every constitutional means in his power; and if any person supposed that in doing so he was deficient in attachment to the King and Constitution, he would simply observe that he did him (Lord Suffield) great injustice. Those were the best friends of the King and Constitution who would wipe away from both the abuses with which they were infected. In speaking of the theory of the Constitution, he was willing to allow that it was all excellent; but, in comparing that theory with the practice he must say, that the practice formed a complete satire on it. A foreigner would call our Constitution glorious for several reasons. He would say you have a responsible Ministry. So they had in theory; but how was it in practice? In the first place they transferred their responsibility upon committees of their own appointment.---Now, if they did not do this, before what court were these responsible Ministers to be tried? Was it not before a court of which they appointed a majority of the members? And what man would care to be tried in any court where he had the power to choose two thirds of his judges? The foreigner would then say, "the people with you elect their representatives, and you have, without dispute, a Representative Government." Whether this was the fact he would leave the meeting to judge; simply reminding them, that a majority of the House of Commons was returned by 8,000 persons, out of a population of 8,000,000. (Cheers.) The foreigner would then proceed to say, "that those Members were still chosen by the unbiassed voices of those who elected them." But was even this the case? Was it not a fact that an Englishman was never less his own master than at the time of general election. So much for the difference between the practice and the theory of the Constitution. That difference was in his mind, an additional reason for effecting a Reform in the Commons House of Parliament, if, indeed, any additional reason could be wanted for a measure, recommended by some of the greatest politicians that the country had ever produced. The Noble Lord, after some observations upon the saving which Mr. Hume had effected by his inquiry into the emoluments of the Receiver-General, and which he stated to amount to 75,650l. out of 116,300l., concluded his speech by heartily seconding the resolutions which the Earl of Albemarle had proposed to the meeting.

Mr. Thurtell stated, that the Noble Earl had misunderstood him. He had not the slightest unwillingness to have the expenditure cut down to the standard of 1792, if it were practicable. He however thought, that though much could be done in the way of retrenchment, such retrenchment was totally impossible.

Mr. Edward Taylor returned his sincere thanks to the two Noble Lords who had stated the real causes of our distress, and had pointed out the fallacy of attributing it to the operation of Mr. Peel's bill. What was that bill which some gentlemen wished to have repelaed? It might be imagined from their language, that it was some novel expedient of which there was no knowledge in our history; whereas it had only substituted in place of a paper currency, which had so long distressed the country, our old fashioned gold circulation. For any man therefore to say that the resumption of cash payments had totally annihilated the credit of the country, was to say that which was palpably and notoriously untrue. What! was there no credit at present in the country? Had the Bank of England refused all discounts, or had it not lately publicly advertised its intention to extend them? The same gentleman had stated that the limitation of the issues from the Bank had destroyed the demand for agricultural produce. Was that gentleman prepared to assert, that the increase of the discounts would now augment the demand? He believed not. Then these gentlemen attributed our evils to a redundancy of produce, and a superabundance of population; which was but a repetition of what had been said in Parliament. Now it appeared to him that there was something inconsistent and paradoxical in this: for he should have thought that the best means of producing an increased demand for agricultural produce would be to have an increased population. He trusted that these fallacies would soon be done away with, and that the people would fix their minds upon the overwhelming taxation of the country as the real cause of all their distresses. For example, the military establishments of the country now cost 10 millions. In the year 1792, the whole expenditure did not amount to more than 15 millions. Was there not in this alone some scope for retrenchment---some room for alleviation of their distresses---some hope of remedy to all their complaints? If retrenchment would not succeed in lessening the weight of their calamities, he knew of no other nostrum that would. Mr. Hume had attempted to show how far retrenchment could be made in the civil, military, and naval establishments of the state; and how had his arguments been answred? Was it by facts? No. But by repeated majorities of a corrupt House of Commons. (Incessant applause) There was the main source of all their distresses; because, if the public had been fairly represented in the House of Commons, their constituents could have made their representatives support Mr. Hume. He had hoped that one or other of the Noble Lords who had addressed the meeting would have proposed a resolution declaratory of the defective state of the representation. As neither of them had done it, he should proceed to fulfill the object for which he had attended that day, and should propose the following resolution:---

"6th. That it appeared in the course of the last Session, from documents produced by the meritorious labours of Mr. Hume, that there is not a branch of public expenditure, foreign or domestic, in which retenchments to a large amount might not be effected; but that all the propositions made by him to attain such desirable end; were negatived by a large majority of the House of Commons.---Therefore it is our decided conviction, that the corrupt and defective state of our Representation is the true source of our present distresses; and that, until the people are fully and fairly represented in the House of Parliament, no permanent or adequate relief can be expected."

The second resolution was then put from the Chair, but before the show of hands was taken upon it, the mover withdrew it in favour of that proposed by Lord Albemarle. That resolution was carried unanimously.

On the motion of the Earl of Albemarle, the third resolution was then put, and likewise carried unanimously.

On the fourth resolution being proposed, a discussion took place whether they did ask of Parliament to repeal all the malt duties, or only a part of them.

Lord Suffield and Mr. Coke recommended that they should only ask for part, as it was not likely that if they asked for all; the prayers of the petition would be granted. Mr. Coke added, that he had received a letter from Mr. Hume in which that gentleman said, that if any duties were to be repealed, it ought to be those mentioned in this resolution. The Hon. Gentleman also complimented the Noble Lord (Suffield) for the constant support which he had given to Mr. Hume whilst he was a member of the Lower House. He (Mr. Coke), from his advanced age, had not been able to attend as often as he wished at the divisons on the estimates; but he knew that the Noble Lord had sometimes divided with Mr. Hume upon them 10 or 12 times in a night. (Laud applause.)

Notwithstanding the recommendation thus given to the meeting, many individuals still called for the repeal of all the malt duties. A show of hands was therefore taken upon whether the meeting would have the words "the whole" or "part" to stand in the resolution. The High Sheriff declared the show of hands to be in favour of the latter state of the question.

The Earl of Albemarle said, that perhaps it would be better to say half the malt duties, to prevent any misunderstanding of the object the meeting had in view.

The alteration being made the resolution was carried unanimously.

The Earl of Albemarle, in moving the fifth resolution, apologized to Messrs. Thurtell and Watson for his apparent want of respect in handing to the High Sheriff the resolutions which they had proposed.

This resolution was then carried unanimously.

Mr. Taylor then proposed his resolution in favour of Reform, which was carried in the affirmative, with about only a dozen dissenting voices.

The following was then put and carried:—"That a petition embracing the objects abovementioned be addressed to both Houses of Parliament as early as possible in the approaching Session of Parliament, and that the Earl of Albemarle, the Earl of Orford, and Lord Suffield be requested to present the same to the House of Lords, and the Members for the county to the House of Commons."

The Rev. George Glover then read a petition, embracing the objects of the resolutions. It was unanimously adopted as the petition of the meeting.

The Earl of Albemarle moved, that High Sheriff sign the petition on behalf of the meeting which was likewise carried unanimously.

Mr. Coke then came forward to address a few words to the meeting. He said that he should be deficient in gratitude, if he did not return his sincere thanks to the requisitionists for having called on the Sheriff to convene the present meeting, and if he did not express his pleasure that the requisition had come from a body of men which he had always praised as the first in the world—whom he had always considered as the defence and glory of Great Britain and the representing whom he had always deemed his highest honour. He had now represented them for forty-six years; and he was confident that he had always executed with fidelity the trust which they had reposed in his hands. He would wish them to look at the conduct of Government since the period when they first sent him to Parliament. Sorry as he should be to disturb the unanimity of the meeting by touching on political subjects, still he was of opinion that they would think it was his duty to sift the causes of those encroachments which had recently been made, not only upon their comforts, but upon their liberties. He could not shut his eyes against the maladministration of the country. There were however, those who wished to turn the attention of the people from that object. This was evident from the pains which had been taken in Suffolk to prevent a county meeting, and from the name of farces, which had been given in Hampshire to large and respectable meetings like the present. What could be the meaning of such conduct? Was it not to intimidate the people from having any opinions at all, and to beat and trample them into complete subjection? This was evident, too, from the occurrences in the county of Kent. They had all read the letter of Lord Stanhope, calling upon the gentlemen and yeomanry of the county to meet in their county hall. Who had prevented it? The higher classes, the life and property Gentlemen, who wished the people to put themselves under their guidance and direction. Now, if the country was to be saved, those Gentlemen must come over to the principles of the people, whom they affected to despise, and must act in direct opposition to that system they had hitherto supported. To that system he had always been opposed since, as one of twelve Members in the House of Commons, he had opposed the commencement of the American war. That system is taxation without representation: and Lord Chatham had taught him to consider it as both unwise and unjust. It had, indeed, been the cause of all our calamities for the last 50 years, and the only mode of curing them was that pointed out by the Noble Lord---a full, fair, and free representation of the people in Parliament. From a house so corrupt as the present, he could expect no good. (Cheers) Indeed, he was completely ashamed of the company he had so long kept. (Loud Cheers.) Would any man tell him that, if that House had been what it ought to be, any Minister, however profligate and venal, would have dared to go to war to stifle the rising liberties of France?---Would any Minister have dared to send a British fleet into the Bay of Naples to crush the dawning hopes of Italian regeneration? Would any Minister, except in a House of Commons as at present constituted, dare to lend a covert assistance to the Turks against the Greeks? (Cheers.) Would an honest House of Commons have allowed a Minster to have done any one of these acts? Would they have allowed any Ministers to institute such a malignant proceeding as they had done against her late Majesty? (Cheers.) If it had not been for them and theirs, to what a melancholy and degraded situation would they have reduced her? History did not present to the view of mankind any proceeding so base, so cruel, and revengeful as that which had been instituted against her. The baleful passions which agitated the authors of that persecution could not be satisfied until they had struck down their victim. (Lord cheering, with some hisses). He repeated that they had destroyed the Queen, that they had killed her by their calumnious practices. But were these all the faults of the present system? No; it stood in need of the perpetual employment of spies, who first misled the people to assemble in large meetings, and thus gave opportunity for having them cut to pieces when so assembled. After such outrages were committed, all inquiry refused into their nature and extent. The cause why it was so, was the same as he had before pointed out; and the only cure was a change of measure and a Reform in Parliament. And now a word or two with Lord Londonderry. That Noble Lord had found a very different cause for all these distresses. First he called it a transition from war to peace; then he called it an ignorant impatience of taxation; then he admitted it was from want of employment to the poor, for which he recommended that they should dig holes one day, and fill them up the next; and last of all he was obliged to say that time and patience would remedy every thing. Now he (Mr. Coke) was quite certain that the farmers of Norfolk had shewn very great patience, and he must own that he expected that they would have to shew it for a very long time before Lord Londonderry's promissed remedy would come. In the last Session of Parliament petitions had come from all quarters, stating the distress of the cultivators of the soil, and in consequence a Committee was appointed to examine them, as a little accommodation to the complainants. The majority of that Committee were, however, Government men, and regularly voted for all the estimates, and Mr. Gooch was made the chairman. His honourable colleague could tell them better than he could the names of the gentlemen on that Committee. It might have been expected that he himself, as a large landed proprietor, and the representative of an agricultural county, would have made one of the members; but that compliment was not paid to him. Indeed, if it had, he should, as he told Mr. Gooch, have desired his name to be struck out, for he never wished to hold out any hopes to his constituents which he knew could not ultimately be granted. (Cheers.) The Committee being formed, all the petitions upon agricultural distress were laid upon the table without discussion. If he had attempted to have said one word upon them, have would he been met by cries of "Wait till the Report is published;" and when did it appear? and of what nature was it?---A Ministerial Report, brought in at the very close of the session; thus serving the purpose for which it had been originally intended---namely, the prevention of all discussion. He must say, that if he had thought that he should have sat in such a tricking House of Commons for 46 years, he would have washed his hands of it on the very day on which he entered it.

Mr. E. Wodehouse then came forward. He observed, that in offering himself to their notice, he should begin by observing, that he was fully sensible that their only hope of relief was to be found in the shape of mitigated taxation. (Loud cheers.) He was equally aware that the declaration came rather late from a man who had advocated every measure that had made taxation necessary. Be that however, as it might, he should submit to every charge of inconsistency that could be made against him rather than advert at present to the particulars of his past conduct. It was impossible for any man who had carefully viewed the events of the last twenty years, not to observe the impropriety of forming opinions rashly, or of abandoning principles rashly. He would not fall into that impropriety now as any alienation of feeling between himself and those whom he was addressing was what he most anxiously wished to avoid. The present distress of the agricultural interest arose from several causes some of which were temporary, others permanent, some general to all districts and others particular and limited. Let the causes, however be what they might, there was no county which felt the distress so severely as the county of Norfolk. The alteration of the currency was, he had no doubt, the chief cause of the distress: so convinced was he of it, that when the subject was lately under discussion he had voted with Mr. Baring for its reconsideration. He was then left in a minority of 97, which proved that there was not much chance of obtaining its repeal; nor would he say that it ought now to be repealed, though it might have been politic then; for in the last year many contracts had been framed, and the operation of the act might be a scourge; it was only the work of retributive justice, and to repeal it now would be absolute spoliation. (Loud cheers.) He was of opinion that if an effort was made to relieve the distress of the country, it ought to be made simultaneously by the proprietor and the occupier of land, because their cause was common. He thought that a temperate remonstrance, as to the general state of the empire, and the particular pressure on agriculture, must be beneficial; but he feared that the present remonstrance was much too violent to do any good. The Hon. Gentleman then declared that he had not (as had been asserted by a Rev. Gentleman) voted for the three millions of additional taxes; that on the contrary, he had voted against them. (Cheers) He professed himself hostile to imposing duties on foreign corn, which was laying the world under an interdict. (Cheers.) He condemned the Agricultural Report for its stupidity and absurdity, and for its chaotic confussion of ideas. In allusion to the quarterly returns of revenue, he observed, that though the Excise and Customs were always represented as the indices of a flourishing country still there were others which ought not to be forgotten, and which showed that the pressure was most severe. Could it for instance, be denied that the tax of 7,000,000l. in two years of Poor Rates, 6,000,000l. of which were raised from the country (and from the towns), pressed most heavily on agriculture? After stating that he agreed with the resolution for repealing the malt duties and also those on salt, leather, soap, and candles, he proceeded to observe, that he could not agree with the resolutions relative to the necessity of Reform in Parliament. For his own part, he could say as well as Mr. Coke, that he had never deceived his Constituents---(Cries of "You have you have: Coke never did.") "Show me the man," continued Mr. Wodehouse, "that dares come from the crowd, and say that I have deceived my Constituents."

Mr. N. Palmer, of Yarmouth, then stepped forward and said, "I say you have deceived them: and I will prove it, if you will answer me one question honestly. You told us (an interruption)---I ask you, whether, though you voted against the malt duties, you did not vote for the establishments which those malt duties were to support? This was a deception: and I tell it you to your face. If, when our Representatives come and beard us to our faces, we are not allowed to catechise them as to their conduct, we have nothing to do but quietly bend our necks to the yoke. One reason of the distress suffered in the country was, that for the last 20 years the Country Gentlemen had, instead of dispensing blessings to the tenants on their estates, been dancing attendance at levess, and playing the part of sycophants at Court."---(Loud cheers.)

Mr. Wodehouse then continued, and observed that he had certainly voted for the establishment alluded to by Mr. Palmer, but it was on a thorough conviction of their necessity; and he had thought the taxes for their support might have been raised on other articles than malt and soap.

[We have apologize for abridging Mr. Wodehouse's speech, but our limitted space makes a longer report impossible.]

Lord Suffield, just before the meeting concluded, reminded the Freeholders that they had all been born free, and enjoined them never to forget that the freedom which had been gained by the vigour, activity, and determination of their ancestors, might be lost by their supineness. (Immense applause.)

After a vote of thanks to the High Sheriff, who courteously acknowledged it, the meeting was dissolved at five o'clock.

THE IONIAN ISLANDS.

We have been favoured with an interesting letter from the Mediterranean, of which the following is an extract:---

Corfu, Nov. 30.---I understand the present British fleet is to be reinforced in the Mediterranean; the army has received reinforcement of late, and much it was reqnired, for these Islands are at present in an insubordinate state: not a month since plans were laid to murder all the British soldiers in the Seven Islands in one night, but the will of God brought their wicked devices to be discovered by one of the Chiefs concerned turning King's evidence, otherwise no doubt we should have been all butchered in an unguarded moment. The following is the circumstance of the manner in which it came to light:---You must understand that the greater part of these Ionian Islands are inhabited by Greeks, who are now at war with the Turks. About a month since, a Turkish brig came into the harbour of Zante, and on the Greeks seeing her they wanted to fire on her, but it being contrary to the laws of the British Government of the Mediterrenean, to allow the Greek inhabitants of the island under our protection to interfere in the war, a sentry of the 8th regiment told the mob that they must not fire on the brig; on which a Priest came up to the sentry, and, offering him a pinch of snuff, said, never mind, let them fire; that he would be answerable to the Government for it---the sentry persisted in saying he could not allow it---with that the Priest retreated a small distance, and turning round, shot at him with a pistol; the sentry was wounded. Shortly after a small detachment of the 8th regiment came to the spot, but the inhabitants having much increased, after firing two or three rounds they were forced to retreat. At this time one of the same Priest's party was seen to approach the entinel he had shot, who lay bleeding on the round, and after stabbing him two or three time at his bowels open with a knife. Soon after,

a second detachment of the 8th regt. came and being much stronger than the first, succeeded in dispersing the mob, and made this inhuman Priest their prisoner, with the man who stabbed the sentinel. On being taken, and knowing the crime he had committed, and that he would loss his life for it, he (the Priest) was induced to make a discovery relative to an insurrection that was in contemplation, to murder all the British soldiers in one night throughout the islands. He told the names of the Chiefs, and the houses where the papers relative to their plan were to be found. Immediately on this confession, an account was sent here to the Governor, who dispatched Major-General Sir Frederick Adam by the Seringapatam frigate, with instructions how to act, and on his arrival, he went in the night with a party of soldiers, took the Priests out of their houses, and found the papers as the Priest had stated, and as soon as the Major-General made himself sure of their designs, he caused five of the principal ringleaders to be hung and gibbeted, and, with the 8th and 90th Regiments, which had just arrived from Malta, proceeded to disarm every individual throughout the island, and the inhabitants of every other island but this were declared to be under Martial Law, and remain so at this moment.',---*Plymouth Chronicle.*

The Indefatigable, which arrived at Liverpool on Friday last from Bahia, brought the intelligence of a very serious disturbance which had taken place there between the Brazilian and European troops: both parties were stated to have intrenched themselves, and an engagement was hourly expected, in which much blood would most probably be shed, and the result (whichever party obtained the victory) productive of disastrous consequences to the commercial interests.

In a New York paper of the 11th ult., which arrived this morning, we find also, the following paragraph relating to the state of affairs at Rio:---

"The Baltimore American acknowledges the receipt of papers to the 9th October, by the brig Chatsworth, from Rio. 'We learn verbally,' says the Editor of that Paper, 'that a few days before the sailing of the Chatsworth, a conspiracy to overthrow the existing Royal Government, and to establish an Independent one in its stead, had been discovered. Considerable agitation had arisen in consequence, and a number of arrests followed among the subaltern officers of the military corps. Our informant gives it as his opinion that the people at Rio are very generally inclined to adopt an Independent form of Government.'"

VARIETIES.

The present Attorney-General, when a boy, was at school at Exeter, and since he became a barrister, has practised on the Western circuit. On a trial on which he was retained, concerning some premises situated near his late school, it was necessary for him to fix the height and length of a wall bounding a garden, in which grew many fine apple-trees, the fruit of which at times tempted the youths so much, that they actually used to climb over, and purloin them. In fixing the height and length of this wall, it was deemed necessary to subpœna the old lady who rented the garden; but, as she proved to be a most unwilling witness, Mr. Gifford was obliged to put the question many times, on which the old lady, who was actually rather dim-sighted, stretched out her neck, & called aloud, "God bless me, be not your honour little Bobby Gifford, that used to go to Mr.——'s school; why do you ask me to tell the height and length of the wall? I'll thank you to tell the Gentlemen yourself, for I believe that you used to be over the wall as often as any of the other boys at the school. "This, of course, caused a great laugh in the Court, in which Mr. Gifford most heartily joined.

BOW-STREET.

Mrs. C——, a young woman meanly attired but of genteel address and strongly marked orienta, features, was brought before Sir RICHARD BIRNIE, late on Thursday night, on a warrant, charging her with having obtained goods under false pretances, from Messrs. Cork and Blagg, of Bondstreet; but, in consequence of the absence of a material witness, the particulars of the affair were not entered into, and it was ordered that she should remain in custody of the turnkey for further examintion on the morrow. After she was removed from the office it was stated by a Solicitor, who attended for the prosecution, that she had defrauded many other tradesmen at the west end of the town in a similar manner—that she held possession of several large respectable houses in different parts of the metropolis, the better to carry on her nefarious practices by assuming a different name at each of them; and that it was verily belived she was the same person who sometime back hoaxed an hotel keeper in Albemarle-street by driving to his house, in a handsome travelling equipage and four post horses, under the title of the "Countess of *Oglebi!*"

Yesterday morning she was brought up again before G. R. Minshull, Esq., when the Solicitor for the prosecution stated that her *husband* had settled with Messrs. Cork and Blagg by paying for the goods she had obtained from them.

The Magistrate asked if her husband was present in the office; and immediately a fine, fat, comely, good-humoured, well-dressed, and nicely powdered personage stepped up to the table, and said he believed he was the gentleman alluded to.

"Pray Sir," asked his Worship, "are you this person's husband?"

Gent—"Why, Sir, I hardly know whether I am her husband or not"

MAGISTRATE—Indeed?—that is very remarkable. Perhaps, Sir, if you take a few moments to consider of it, you may be able to recollect whether you were ever married to her?

Gent.—Why, Sir, I'll tell you how it is.—Some years ago I married a lady, from whom I afterwards separated; subsequently I married *this* lady, and she finding out that my former wife was alive, prosecuted me for bigamy. I was tried at the Old Bailey, convicted, and sentenced to seven years' transportation, which sentence I underwent. Now, Sir, having suffered the sentence of the law, they tell me that my marriage with her is null and void, but whether it is so or not I really am not able to say.

Every person in the office smiled at this curious confession, and more curious commentary, delivered, as they were, with smiling and jocund complacency; but they laughed outright when the Magistrate (having observed that while the lady he had first married was alive no other could be his wife) asked him if he still continued to live with this person as his wife, and he replied "Oh yes! occasionally."

"What! after she has prosecuted you for bigamy?" exclaimed his Worship; "upon my word, Sir, you are of a most forgiving disposition!",

He was next asked whether his first wife was still living, and he replied that she might be living or she might not—he really could no say exactly, as it was a matter he had not thought of much lately.

Two other persons now came forward to prefer charges against the prisoner, but they were neither of them tenable; and, as the jolly gentleman above-mentioned said the lady had plenty of property, and he would take care to settle every thing comfortably, the parties were allowed to retire; and eventually the warrant was discharged.

ATMOSPHERIC PHÆNOMENA.

(EXTRACT OF A LETTER.)

BAMBERG, DEC. 25.

Yesterday, about seven o'clock in the evening, the sky being clear and serene, there was observed in the neighbourhood of Battenheim and Altendorf an ignious meteor, of a globular form, about the apparent size of a full moon, which, after taking a direction from north-east to south-west, fell to the ground, and disappeared, with an explosion as loud as the report of a cannon. Its light was as strong as that of a bright flash of lightning, and it could be seen within the space of more than a mile. On the 25th the mercury in the barometer fell lower than had ever been seen by the oldest inhabitans.

[This Phænomenon, says a letter from Frankfort, of the 31st ult. appears to have been general On the nights of the 24th and 25th the mercury likewise fell at Frankfort to 26 inches six lines, without being accompanied by any other change in the atmosphere but a strong wind, which did not rise to a tempest as in other places. The wind was stronger in the night of the 29th, through the mercury had risen a little.]

"Church yards yawn," but the "graves" of married folks will not "give up their dead." The town of Sleaford (Isle of man) presented, on Monday and Tuesday week, a scene of the bustle and confusion hardly to be conceived, occasioned by a report that a woman, who had been buried a fortnight, was heard groaning. Numbers flocked to the Church-yard—and so firmly were many of them persuaded of the truth of the report, that they actually applied to the Vicar for permission to disinter the body. The women's husband, wiser than his neighbours, when applied to for leave to open the grave, refused saying it had cost him so much to place her in the ground, that he was determined not to be at any expense to take her out again—therefore desired his officious friends to let his wife rest in peace and quietness ---*Glasgow Chronicle.*

BOMBAY:—PRINTED FOR THE PROPRIETORS BY JOS. FRAN. DE JESUS, No. 1 CHURCH GATE STREET.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017